

AN
ESSAY
 TO
FACILITATE
 THE
Education of Youth,

BY

Bringing down the Rudiments of Grammar
 to the sense of Seeing, which ought to be im-
 prov'd by *SYNCRISIS*.

Fitted to Childrens Capacities, for the learn-
 ing, especially of the *English, Latin and Greek*
 Tongues : but may be as a general Grammar, and
 a Foundation to any Tongue : in Three Parts,

An *Accidence*, a *Middle-Grammar*, and a *Critical*
 or *Idiomatical Grammar*.

*Latine Linguae docenda rationem a vulgari aliam esse
 lubens agnosco.*

*Tantam canonum & exceptionum molem, quæ pueritiæ
 ingenia hodie obtundunt, neutiquam necessariam, imo
 noxiam maximopere esse sentio: Voss. de Arte Gram-
 matica.*

By *M. Lewis of Tottenham.*

London, Printed for Thomas Parkhurst, at the Sign of the
 Bible and Three Crowns, at the lower end of Cheap-side,
 near Mercers Chappel, 1674.

To the Right Honourable Anthony Earl of
Shaftsbury, Baron Cooper of Paulet.

ANy thing proposed new (like the Bishops Antipodes, and Harvie's Circulation of the Blood) seems monstrous to the World: because different from the judgment and inveterate practice of the generality.

This Hypothesis of Instruction, founded upon these two grand didactic Principles, the sense of seeing (in regard of the thing signified) and Syn-crisis, is accounted by many (that either do not, or will not understand them) very ridiculous.

I do neither expect nor beg more acceptance from any, than the reason of the thing justly challenges.

Doubtless the Principles are natural, and the Deductions (if rationally made from them) may be profitable.

If they are fallacious, I question not but some will be so charitable, as to discover the mistake, lest others be deluded with the specious pretences of them.

Your Honour (a Person not easily imposed upon) hath had the patience to hear these Notions discoursed of, with some content for their shortness and plainness, which makes me presume to lay them at your Honour's feet, and humbly to beg your Patronage: Your very Approbation will be a sufficient Protection against all the slander and envy of prejudiced Persons.

Mark Lewis.

Errata sic Corrige.

Pag. 9. lin. 12. lege ipse & lin. ult. lege who pro whose, pag. 10. lin. 5. dele whom, & lin. 9. lege ipse, vester, pag. 12. lin. 20. pro animum lege atum, lin. 28. pro and lege and, pag. 14. lin. 44. pro scribendum lege legendum, pag. 15. lin. 22. pro aberis lege aberis, pag. 18. lin. 5. lege are post two, pag. 23. lin. 43. pro told lege sold, pag. 24. lin. 1. pro Hères lege Hères, lin. 2. pro does lege decet, pag. 25. lin. 27. pro second lege third, pag. 26. lin. 28. pro are lege are, pag. 32. lin. 40. pro Substantive lege Adjective, pag. 35. l. 41. post or lege tum, pag. 56. l. 37. pro long lege brevis.

Mr. Lewis the Author, or some Person on his behalf, may be spoken with at the Academy in Chancery-Lane, at the Grammar-School, on Thursdays in the Afternoon, from Three till Six of the Clock, to give an account of this Method to any that desire it.

(1)

An ESSAY to Facilitate the Education of YOUTH, by bringing down the Rudiments of *Grammar* to the *Sense* of SEEING.

By M. LEWIS of *Tottenham High-cross*.

GRAMMAR in the Notion and Theoric of it, is one of the most difficult of the Liberal Sciences: Though it be natural to Speak, yet it is accidental to use this or that Tongue; Languages were made, and daily suffer Alterations, rather by chance, than any Art or Contrivance. To define things in Natural Philosophy, whose particulars are obvious to Sense; or to describe things in the Mathematicks, whose Principles are demonstrable, is more intelligible; than to contrive Definitions and second Notions for words, that are but Notions themselves accidentally made: Hence it was, the Rules, at first framed by Men of most Heroick Wits, have suffered many Alterations before they could be brought to their true Generalities, and the Discipline could be likt to any tolerable, perfect, and proportionable Body. Doubtless the Doctrine of Grammar is too subtle for Children; because it is communicated by Logical Definitions in the Etymologies; and by the signification of words in the *Syntax*, neither of which Children can reach, who cannot use Abstraction; for Examples and Precepts are alike difficult, the one being as strange and as unknown as the other.

The Speculative Part of Grammar ought to be left to siper years, and the Practical Part may be made very short and easie, if we proceed according to the Law of Nature by these two Didactick Principles, *Sense* and *Syncretism*. (1.) Whilst we instruct Children, according to the Law of Nature, we must proceed by Sense: By Sense, I mean, the Sense of Seeing; Words are not the Objects of Feeling, Tasting, or Smelling; words spoken, are but transient marks of things; and so the Objects of Hearing; Words written or printed, are permanent marks, and so are objects of Seeing. The use of the outward Senses is, to be *mediums*, to let in Notions to the inward: When the Understanding is enlightned through the Senses, the Memory freely keeps any thing for use laid up in it: Children are very inquisitive, and desirous of knowledge, whilst the progress is natural from the Senses to the Understanding, and from thence to the Memory: But if you per-

ner did, who painted the Running Horse with his Heels upward; your Notions, like Monsters, fright Children, and are burthensom to the Memory, as nauseous things are to the Stomach. This is the reason, that going to School is so burthensom. Things not brought down to Childrens capacities by Sense, are like confused Objects, they see at a great distance, which the Eye is weary in beholding. Instruction of Children ought to be *ῥησιμα ὁρατά*, made so plain, that they may look upon Words as Pictures. We ought so to speak to Children, as if we painted out our words, that they may see us speak. The Eye and the Ear are the principal Senses, by which Children are instructed; the Eye first, and then the Ear: for we understand and remember things better, which we see, than those we hear.

(2.) Whilst we proceed by Sense, Children ought to be improved by *Syncretism*: That is, comparing what they are to learn with something they know already. When we would beget a new Idea in a Childs Understanding, we tack it on to some Notion, we conceive he hath already in his mind, to which it hath some respect: for two things compared together are better understood, and so more easily remembered than one thing alone. Knowledge comes into a Childs Mind gradually: as the Light into our Horizon; first, the Break of Day, then the Dawning, after that the Morning, at last the perfect Day. First, The Child knows a little, by that he gets a little more, just as Men improve their Stocks in Trade; or, as in Travelling, by passing over some part of the way, we get a prospect of what remains: So in Learning, by knowing something, we are prepared to know more, whilst we bring our new Notions to our old Stock. Not only Children; but Men adult in all their Trades judge of any thing new, offered to them, by something they have seen, felt, heard, tasted or smelt before. I think I need to say no more to the Principles, sure none doubts, but Sense lets things into the Understanding; by *Syncretism*, we judge of them, and so lay up multiplyed Idea's in our Memories, till we become wise. I proceed to demonstrate, how most things in Grammar may be brought down to the Sense of Seeing, and how great an Improvement may be made of what we know, to understand more by *Syncretism*.

1. *Most things in Grammar may be brought down to Sense, first to the Eye, then to the Ear.*

We may know the Parts of Speech by Sense.

ALL English words which have A, THE, or AN before them, are *Nouns*, as *A Book*. This is obvious to Sense. A *Noun* is twofold, *Substantive* and *Adjective*. These may be distinguished by Sense thus. *Substantives* have usually a plural number, and stand af-

ter the Adjectives; Adjectives have not any thing to difference the plural from the singular, and stand before the Substantive; as a little Book, little Books: but we cannot say littles Books. These things are ordinarily represented to Children by second Notions. A Noun is the Name of a Thing, seen, felt, heard, or understood. A Substantive stands by it self, and requires not another word to shew its signification. An Adjective cannot stand by it self, but requires another word to shew its signification. How unintelligible these Logical Definitions are to Children, those know that have been toyled with them. How plain things are brought down to Sense, those that run may read.

We may know Pronouns by the sense of Seeing. There are about thirty of them, which are here to be seen. *I, me, we, us, Thou, thee, ye, you. He, she, it, him, her, they, them, self.* These are Substantives, and have a plural number. *My, thy, his, our, your, thus, these, those, their, that, which, whose, whom, what.* These are Adjectives, and are not distinguished in number; except Thou. Doubtless this is more intelligible to Children, than to say, A Pronoun is a Part of Speech much like to a Noun, used in showing or rehearsing; And then to enumerate the Latin words, for an English Child to know the English words by.

We may know a Verb by Sense: It may have a sign of a mood or tense; as, *do love.* A Child may as easily know Nouns and Pronouns by signs of Cases, and Verbs by signs of mood and tense; as he may know his Fathers House by the Sign, which hangs out of the Window. Consider whether it is not unintelligible to say, a Verb signifies doing, suffering, or being: The Notion of Action and Passion are out of a Childs reach. I question whether some Men, pretending to Learning, have not a very blind apprehension of it. Do you think a Boy would judge, that *have fate* is a Verb, because it signifies doing?

Here we must take notice, that English words are of two sorts: some are integral words; others are Particles, bits of words, appendants to these integral words; such are the signs of Cases, *A, the, O, of, to, for, with, from, by, &c.* Signs of Comparisons, *more, most*; Signs of Moods, *Let, may, can, might, would, could, should, ought, to*; Signs of Tenses, *Do, did, have, had, &c.* These are English Particles, having no distinct Latin word put for them.

Prepositions have the same common Notion as Signs of Cases, and may be looked upon as Latin Particles; they are here enumerated.

Towards, amongst, after, behind, within, without, Between, besides, above, beneath, beyond, about, Through, on this side, against, over, night to, in the power, At, by, for, to, except, according to, before, Of, out of, for, before, in presence, openly, Without, until, up-to, from, in, with, by, Under, beneath, far-off, on, into, privily.

Now we may in a great measure know a *Participle* by Sense thus: All English words, ending in *ing*, or *D*, *T*, *N*, which have no Sign at all, and may be resolved into *Verbs*, are *Participles*. As a Boy, *learning* his Lesson; or a Boy, which *doth learn* his Lesson. A Boy, *learned* in the Grammar; or, a Boy, which is *learned* in the Grammar.

To enumerate *Adverbs* and *Conjunctions*, as we do *Pronouns* and *Prepositions*, is tedious; to know them by their second Notion, is very difficult: Therefore I propose this Rule, which is not much above Sense. Whatsoever English word is not a *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, nor *Preposition*, is an *Adverb* or *Conjunction*: it matters not much which the Child calls it, only if the word, found under none of those five former heads, do begin a Sentence, it is a *Conjunction*; if it be in the middle of a Sentence, probably it is an *Adverb*. This is also obvious to Sense. Consider whether you were at all edified by these Definitions. A *Participle* is a part of Speech, derived of a *Verb*, and taketh part of a *Noun*, as Gender, Case, and Declension; and part of a *Verb*, as Tense and Signification; and part of both, as Number and Figure. An *Adverb* is a part of Speech joyned to a *Verb*, to declare its signification.

To know the parts of Speech by these sensible Rules, is not very difficult; yet because the very Foundation of Grammar depends upon this, I shall endeavour to make it a little easier and plainer: To this end I propose a Book, to be used first by Children, which may be so prepared, according to the Specimen after given, that the Child may know the Parts of Speech by the Character the words are printed in, and then may reflect upon the Rule, and try whether the Precept and Example do agree, for the Children ought to be led to the plainest Rule by Example. I have had occasion to instruct some persons of years, I find such helps as these useful to them: Therefore I am assured, they will be very profitable to Children.

This Praxis is concerning the World, being the second Chapter of the *Vestibulum*, now preparing. The *Clavis* to it is in Page the 11th.

Whatsoever thou behold-
est, is the World.

The Arch, SPREAD over-
us, is the Heaven.

The Pavement, which we
tread upon, is the Earth.

The fluid Body, which en-
compasseth the Earth, is the
Water.

Quicquid tu video, sum
Mundus.

Fornix *m*, EXPANSUS
super-nos, sum Coelum.

Pavimentum, qui calco,
sum Terra.

Fluidus Corpus *3*, qui
ambio Terra, sum Aqua.

The space between the Earth and the Pavement, is the Air.

All things are made out of these Elements, and all things may be resolved into them.

God hath made the World clean: but we have made it unclean.

Womens Attire decketh the Body with its neatness: but another neatness is required, that the uncleanness of the Soul should be purified.

Spacium inter-fornix *m.*
et Pavimentum, *sum* Aer.

Omne *fio* ex-his Elemen-
tum, et omne *resolvo* in-
illud.

Deus *facio* 3, Mundus
mundus: sed nos *facio*, 3,
immundus.

~~Opulenter~~ mundus *decore*
Corpus 3, munditia *sum*:
sed ~~altus~~ mundities *requiro*,
ut inmundities Anima *pu-*
rifico.

If this Praxis do please, you may expect a *Vestibulum* of this nature, and perhaps the *Fanua* (if it shall be judged needful) put into this Dress: For these Books ought to be used no longer, than till the Child himself shall be able to digest an Author thus, and also to avoid barbarous words, and to take such as are proper.

I proceed to shew it is obvious to Sense to know the Declensions and the Genders of Nouns thus.

All Nouns in *a* are of the first Declension. All in *ae* and *um* are of the second Declension. All in *u* are of the fourth Declension. All in *ies* are of the fifth Declension. All that end any other way are of the third. These Rules determine about nine parts of ten of Substantives and Adjectives; the tenth part is better made good by Observation, than by the ending of the Genitive Case. First, You must know the Genitive Case by the Declension, and then you must know the Declension by the Genitive Case, which is a Circle, let the Assertors of the Old Method get out of it how they can. Words varying from these Rules are marked with their Figures.

The Declension being known, we easily know the Gender by the Declension by five Rules.

1. All Nouns of the first and fifth Declension are of the Feminine Gender.

2. All

2. All *Nouns* of the second and fourth in *us*, are *Masculine*; in *um* and *u* are of the *Neuter*.

3. All *Nouns* of the third Declension, ending in *An, in, on, o, er, or, es*, are *Masculine*.

4. All *Nouns* of the third Declension in *x* and *s* are *Feminine*.

5. All *Nouns* of the third Declension in *us*, &c. are *Neuter*.

A little Reason will reach this, and a few Exceptions will compleat it; but to help beginners, words irregular are markt. Certainly this is far better for a Child to know the Gender of a *Noun* by, than by the increasing of the *Genitive Case*; because the Child cannot very readily tell, whether the word increases or not; much less can he tell, whether it increases long or short; besides, from each special Rule, there are twelve or fourteen Exceptions, which the Child must run through in his Thoughts before he can make his Judgment, supposing he could know the increasing.

To know the Conjugations of Verbs is obvious to Sense.

1. All Verbs in *O*, with a Consonant before *O*, are of the first Conjugation.

2. All Verbs in *eo* are of the second Conjugation.

3. All the Verbs of the third Conjugation are enumerated in Lilly, except fourscore which I have inserted in my Grammar.

4. All Verbs in *io* are of the fourth Conjugation; *leo, creio, eo, queo*, and some few others differing from this Rule may be observed, as they occur, with greater ease, than to know the Infinitive Mood by the Conjugation; and then to know the Conjugation by the Infinitive Mood. This is another Circle.

The declining of Nouns is brought down to Sense.

By shewing how the immutable and substantial part is pieced on to the mutable and servile part, as in *mus-a*, *mus* is immutable, *a* is mutable; *mus* must be prefixed to all the Terminations of the first Declension, and so in other Declensions, though sometimes the substantial part is not found, till the *Genitive Case*. Unless we do thus, we decline other words after our Example by Enallage, and not by any certain sensible Rule.

The Conjugating of Verbs is brought down to Sense.

For conjugare is nothing else but *conjungere*, the joining of a mutable and immutable part together. This is true in short declining, or the larger forming: in the short declining, we ought only to give the three Preformative tenses, as *Amo, amavi, amatum*. The Second Person and Infinitive Mood may be spared, as well as all the rest of the Tenses, because they are inserted only to distinguish the Conjugation, which, it is presupposed, we know by the first Person, according to the Rules before mentioned.

We briefly decline Verbs thus:

In the first Conjugation, *O* is mutable, instead of which we take *Avi*, and *Atum*, as *am-o*, *am-avi*, *am-atum*.

In the second Conjugation, *Eo* is mutable, instead of which, we take *ui* and *itum*, as *mon-eo*, *mon-ui*, *mon-itum*.

All the Verbs of the third Conjugation are set down in the Grammar, there being but fourscore more than what are irregular; the Boy learns these as a Vocabulary, and so hath them before his eyes.

In the fourth Conjugation, *io* is mutable, instead of which is put *ivi* and *itum*, as *Audio*, *audi-ivi*, *auditum*. What-ever Verbs of the first, second, and fourth Conjugation differ from these Rules, are enumerated in the Grammar, and so are obvious to Sense. How difficult *Lilli's* As in *presenti* is, those which have learnt it, can tell to their cost.

There is the same reason in forming all the rest of the Tense: but in the preterperfect Tense, only *i* is mutable; in the Supine, only *um*; as *Am-o*, *am-avi*, *amat-um*: so in all other Conjugations. It is doubtless much better to learn the forming of Verbs by Tables of the Terminations, where all things are brought down to Sense, than by Paradigma's, where we do all by Guessing and Enallage, and not by any certain Rule.

It is convenient the Boy should learn to Write betimes, (to which Children are naturally disposed) that they may practise with their Hand, what they see before their Eye, which will make them very perfect.

The Syntax may be brought down to Sense in the two parts of it, Concord and Government.

Concords are but two, between the Nominative Case and the Verb, between the Substantive and the Adjective; this comprehends the Antecedent and the Relative. The Verb agrees with, or is directed by the Substantive, called the Nominative Case, standing immediately before it. This the Boy may see, the Nominative Case is as the Husband, and the Verb is as the Wife. There is a Precedency, but no great Disparity. The Adjective agrees with, or is directed by the Substantive, standing next after it (this the Boy may see) in Number, Case, and Gender. The Substantive is as the Master, the Adjective as the Servant. This is more sensible, than to put the Boy to ask the question, *Who* or *what*, he knows not which; and the word that answers to the Question, shall be the Nominative Case, or the Substantive to it: few Children have judgment to do this.

Government of Substantives, wherein the greatest difficulty of all doth lie, is easily brought down to Sense.

Substantives are governed of the word before them, on which they depend, according to the sign of the Case.

1. They are governed of the word before them. This the Child can see.

2. *Substantives* are governed of the word before them, according to the sign, *a, the, of, to, for, in, at, with, from, by, than*; which a Boy may see and easily remember. Four Exceptions will tolerably perfect this Rule. There are ten Exceptions more expressed in my Grammar, which may be made out by Authority, or by Rule; as you please.

Thus there are but three grand Rules of the whole *Syntax*, according to the number of words declined, with a few Exceptions.

1. *Verbs* have *Number* and *Person* by a *Substantive* before them, called the *Nominative Case*, with which they agree.

Except to distinguish *demanding* and *commanding* from *showing*, the *Nominative Case* is misplaced.

2. *Adjectives* have *Number, Case, and Gender*, by a *Substantive* following, with which they agree.

Except *Participles*, and some few *Adjectives*, influencing other words after them. These have their *Substantives* before them.

3. *Substantives* are governed of the word going before them; on which they depend according to the sign.

Except *with, whom, and what*; the *Substantives* here are governed of the word following them. I choose to express it thus, rather than by *Relatives, Interrogatives, Indefinites, and Participles*: These are second Notions a Child cannot easily reach.

Lili's Syntax depends much upon the notional signification of the preceding word. From *Quum duo Substantiva*, to the end of the Rules for Government, there are eight-score Rules; if we sub-divide them into Branches, there are fifteen-score. They are generally useless to direct Children to get the Tongue, and to make Latin by; and are as useless afterwards to keep the Tongue: for almost all Persons forget the Grammar, as soon as they have got the Tongue; if any one loses the Tongue, or the habit of it grows weak, he cannot recover it by these Rules, because he did not at first learn the Tongue by them. If any say, they got the Tongue by these Rules: for they never learnt any other. I Answer, They are mistaken, for the *signs* of *cases* were their main Rule; and where-ever they were short, they went by habit; as in this Instance. *Doubtful of mind*. The Boy makes of *mind* the *Cognitive case*, and saith, it is governed of *doubtful*; not because it signifies *desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, forgetfulness*, and such like: but because it hath *of* before it. And so it is in other Governments. Thus I have shewed that Grammar may with much advantage be brought down to the Sense of Seeing. I shall be more short in discussing the second Principle, namely *Syncretism*:

The Grammar may be made very easie by Syncretis.

By *Syncretis* I mean, the comparing of what we are to learn with something we know already. I shall instance in a few Particulars.

The *Conjugations* may be formed one from another, by comparing one to the other. For instance;

We may form the second *Conjugation* from the first, by changing *A* into *E* in the *present tense*, and all that come from it; except two places. The third *Conjugation* is like the second in six *tenses*, and unlike it in four. The fourth *Conjugation* is formed from the third, by prefixing *i* where *i* is not already. The *Terminations* of the *preter-perfect tense* and *Supine*, and all derived from them, are the same, there is but one *Conjugation* in them. The *Passive* may be formed from the *Active*, by changing the common *Terminations Active*, into the common *Terminations Passive*. Very great Abbreviations may be made by *Syncretis* in *sum*, *possum*, and the rest of the irregular *Verbs*.

The *Accidents*, that *Substantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs* have in the Latin Tongue, may be easily apprehended, if we compare them with the English.

The English Tongue.

A *Substantive*, *Noun* and *Pronoun*, have *number* and *case*; as *Song*, *Songs*; the letter *s* usually distinguishes the number. A *Song*, of a *Song*, to a *Song*, &c. These *Particles* distinguish the *case*; but a *Substantive* in the English hath not any farther distinction in *declension*, neither do we take notice of any *Gender*.

The *Adjectives* in English, whether *Nouns* or *Pronouns*, have neither *Number*, *Case*, *Gender*, nor *Declension*, but are *undeclined words*. Onely we must take notice, they stand before the *Substantive*, which determines them.

The Latin Tongue.

We make the *Substantive* in Latin by thinking of English for the *Number* and *Case*; but the *Declension* is known by the Latin, the *Gender* is known by the *signification* or *declension*.

Seeing we cannot determine the *Number*, *Case*, and *Gender* of the *Adjective* in the Latin by the English: We must do it by the *Substantive* following it, when we make Latin, which we must first consider. The *declension* of the *Adjective* is by the Latin.

The English Tongue.

Verbs have something in the English to distinguish *Voice*, *Mood*, and *Tense*; but there is nothing to distinguish *Number* and *Person*. Except in the second *Person*, and sometimes in the third. The *Conjugation* is in the present *Tense*, *preterperfect Tense*, and *Participle*, as *Love*, *loved*, *loving*.

The Latin Tongue.

When we make a *Verb* into Latin, we conclude the *Voice*, *Mood*, and *Tense*, by the English. We determine the *Number* and *Person* by something extrinsecal, that is, by the *Substantive* before it. The *Conjugation* differs quite from the English, and is known by the Latin word.

As the Latin may be improved from the English: so may the Greek from the Latin. I shall give you but one instance of very many in the *Verbs*. As in the Latin there are three *Preformative Tenses*; *Am-o*, *am-avi*, *am-atum*, formed from one another: So there is in Greek *ἔειπα*, *ἔειπον*, *ἔειπα*. As all the other *Tenses* in the Latin are formed from these three, by dividing the mutable from the immutable part thus, *Am-o*, *amav-i*, *amat-um*: just so it is in the Greek; *ἔειπα*, *ἔειπον*, *ἔειπα*. There is but one *Conjugation* of the *Barytones* in the Greek, and but four different *Characteristics* in the *Preformative Tenses*, which makes the Greek Tongue more easie than the Latin. The ten *Declensions* are but three. The *Syntax* is much the same, where it differs from the Rule of the Latin, the Latin imitates it for the most part, in the Idiom and Elegancy of it. Thus the Latin is learnt by comparing it with the English. The Greek is learnt from the Latin. The Idiom of the Latin may be gathered from the Greek. Upon these considerations, when we have made some little entrance into the Latin, we may with good advantage begin the Greek, in regard of their great likeness. The Greek and Latin will almost be as soon learnt together, as the Latin alone; this I have found by experience. However some reproach me for it, as a senseless, absurd, and impossible thing. I think I can make it evident in the Theory, and also in the Practice of it. I omit very many things of the Latin and Greek in all the Parts of the Grammar, and *Copia Verborum*, wherein *Syncretism* is strangely advantageous.

Grammar communicated thus by *Sense* and *Syncretism*, (as all other things brought to their true Center or Method) becomes exceeding short and plain; so short and plain, that any one of ordinary parts, which hath ever known any thing of the Grammar, and retains something of the *Copia* of the words, may in a few dayes be made such a Master of the plain part of Grammar in this Method, that he may, *sine cortice nare*, perfect himself by his own industry without a Master. This seems a Romance; I shall explain my self, and then let the Reader

X To know the Parts of Speech according to these Rules, will not require many hours, especially when Books are prepared, as I propose. To recover the five *Declensions* will be as soon done, especially to practise upon them within Book. To digest one *Conjugation* in the *Active Voice*, is no great business to one that could ever form a Verb. All the rest of the *Conjugations*, and the whole *Passive*, do arise from this by *Synchrisis*. All this is not more then the business of one day, to do it leasurably by the Book. There remains but three Rules of the *Syntax*, arising from the composition of a Sentence, which may be illustrated by these Similitudes.

Every Sentence consists of a *Substantive*, called the *Nominative Case* and a *Verb*, with their dependents. These are the two Legs upon which a Sentence doth stand, the other words are as the Body of the Sentence, or these are the two Pillars, all the other words are appendents to these.

Or it may be illustrated thus; All Sentences are ordinarily composed of six Parts of Speech; *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition*. I would chuse to call the three first by these Names, viz. *Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs*. By a *Substantive*, I mean, a *Noun Substantive* and a *Pronoun-Substantive*. By an *Adjective*, I mean, a *Noun Adjective* and a *Pronoun Adjective*. This reduces four Notions to two; for a *Noun Substantive* and a *Pronoun Substantive*, have the same common nature in Grammar, and a *Noun Adjective*, and a *Pronoun Adjective*, do punctually agree in their Accidents.

These things being premised, I say, the *Verb* is as the Spirit; or, it is like the Brain, or *nervosum Genus*, which gives life and motion to all the parts of the Sentence. This the Boy may see in its *Italick Character*, standing in the midst of the Sentence, the signs of the *Mood* or *Tenses* are in the same Letter.

The *Substantives*, the Skeleton or Bones of the Sentence, standing before or after the Verb, are in a *Roman Letter*.

Signs of Cases and *Prepositions* have one common Nature, they are as Ligaments to tie these Bones together; or they are as Tacks, to tack on the *Substantive* governed to the *Verb*, or any other word influencing it. They have the same *Roman Character* as the *Substantives*, to whom they belong, with this difference, words to be rendered by *Prepositions*, have a single *Hyphen* after them. (-)

Adjectives are the manners of *Substantives*, they usually stand before them, and are as the Flesh, or Muscles upon these Bones: therefore they are expressed in a *Black Letter*.

Adverbs are to *Verbs* as *Adjectives* are to *Substantives*, namely, the manner of them, they have the same Character with *Adjectives*, and an *Asterisk* after them. You may (if you please) compare them to Membranous Expansions, which can do no more than the *Verbs* will allow them.

As signs of *Cases, Prepositions*, and signs of *Moods* and *Tenses*,

tack on words to words, which are like little Members in a Sentence : So *Conjunctions* tack on Sentences to Sentences, which are greater Members of a Period. They are something Analogous to Veins and Arteries, without which the Sense hath no true coherence ; but suffers many dismembrings and amputations. They have a *Roman Character* as the *Substantive* following, and a *double Hyphen*. (2)

This is a general Rule for Composition in all Languages in the World. We might well enough express our thoughts by these six Parts of Speech. *Infinitive Moods, Gerunds, Supines, Participles* and *Interjections*, have all one common Nature, they are contracted Sentences. All of them are depending ; except, *Interjections*. In *Participles* the Ligament, the sign of the Mood or Tense, and the *Nominative Case*, are Ellipted ; as, *God created Man*, placing him in *Paradise* ; that is, *God created Man, whom he did place in Paradise*, or, *and he did place him in Paradise*. All *Infinitive Moods, Gerunds*, and *Supines*, even those that have most the Nature of *Oblique Cases*, are contracted *Verbs*. As, *I desire to learn*, that is, *I desire that I may learn*. We may resemble these to Nervous Members, that suffer a Corrugation within themselves from their own sensibility, being related to the *Nervosum Genus*, or principal *Verb* in the Sentence. *Participles* are expressed in a great *Italick* ; *Interjections* are in the same, with an *Asterism* after them. *Infinitive Moods* are in a great *Roman Letter* ; *Gerunds* and *Supines* are in the same, with an *Asterisk* after them. All these are to be taken special notice of, as having something of Idiom in them. The *Prefacer* to *Lili's Grammar*, in the second Page tells us, how much may be done by a Child of mean parts in three months, who never lookt before into his *Accidence*, in his Method ; which doubtless is more tedious, obscure, and difficult than this : In how short a time a person grown, who hath formerly had the Notion of these things, may come to master them again, I leave to you to judge.

When a Man knows his Parts of Speech, can decline a *Noun*, form a *Verb*, hath his three Rules of *Syntax*, and understands this plain universal Rule of Composition, how easily may he make *English into Latin*, prepared according to this Specimen ; and in a little time he will be able to prepare it himself ? When he hath the Copia of words, with what pleasure then may he read an Author ? How certainly may he judge of any Man's Style, and imitate it if he pleases ? Without this distinct Knowledge, he doth all by habit, and is but like a noble blind Man in the dark, that doth not fall at every trip. Thus to see things, distinctly from the very reason of the thing, makes a Man walk sure.

The finding the Terminations of *Nouns* and *Verbs*, you shall have occasion to use in making *Latin* and *Perfing*, when it is made, is obvious to the eye by an easie Mathematical Demonstration (supposing *Declensions* and *Conjugations* are in Tables, not *Paradigma's*) you work this in your *Nouns*. The *Number* and *Case* give one point, the

the *Declension* another. The Right Ang'e made from these two Points, shall be the Termination you shall use.

In the *Verb*, the *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tense*, and *Conjugation* give one Point, the *Person* and *Number* another; the Right Angle from these Points, is the Termination to be used. There is the same Rule in *persing*.

I know some are of opinion, Latin and Greek may be learnt as we learn English, without any Grammar. I doubt this; because there are so many Terminations more in the Latin and Greek, than in the English. The Regular *Verbs* in English have but three endings; but they have near six hundred in the Latin, if we take in *Participles*; and about six thousand in the Greek, as they are ordinarily communicated. It must be constant and continued Conversation that must ascertain the true use of so many endings. If the Habit should grow weak, when we have got it thus, how should we recover it? The *Grecians* and *Romans* themselves, in regard of their numerous Terminations, were forced to use a Grammar to keep their Language pure: For all that, how is the Latin degenerated into *French*, *Italian*, and *Spanish*? and the Greek in the purity of it is become a dead Tongue. Doubtless the *medium* here is best. A short Grammar, and a Vestibulary Author, obvious to Sense, will help to a speedy getting of the Habit. If this Habit grows weak, we may recover it the same way we got it, as those do which have learnt Musick by Notes.

The benefit of this Method will be great.

1. By making things plain, and obvious to the Sense of Seeing. School will not be so burthensome as it is now; but it will become *ludus literarius*.

2. All Children, even those of low parts, may attain a competent knowledge in the Tongues, and a great knowledge in things which may be very useful to them in their future stations.

3. If Grammar may be made thus short and plain, and the Latin and Greek Tongue thus easily attained, there will be leisure to learn other Languages. One that understands *English*, *Latin*, and *Greek*, may probably in three months get so much knowledge in the *French*, *Italian*, and *Spanish*, as to understand an ordinary Author in them.

4. The great advantage will be, he may now learn things Natural, Artificial, Moral, and Divine: this knowledge makes a Man: it is for the sake of things we learn Tongues. He may be instructed in *Astronomy*, *Geography*, *Geometry*, &c. *Limning*, *Painting*, *Etching*, *Graving*, &c. All which in the practice of them are obvious to the Sense of Seeing, and so may be learnt betimes. Gain what time you can, I am sure there is History enough to employ all that you can spare. Consider how pleasant and profitable the knowledge of *Herbs*, *Drugs*, *Metals*, *Stones*, *Maps*, *Globes*; but especially *Arithmetick* and *Geometry* will be to most men in any station.

Object. What need these new Whimsies? me-thinks I hear many Learned Men say, We were bred in that Method you now decie,

and

and did well enough. Better Scholars were never bred in the World; neither will better be ever bred in any Method, than what have been bred in this.

Ans. All this is true; but I desire you seriously to consider, how many of ordinary parts, that went a sufficient time to School, and should have been Scholars, came off half bred. Go through *Cheapside*, and examine the best Trades in *London*, very few, either Master or Servant, understand a plain piece of Latin. I think I may say, not above one in five (and they such as had strong memories) could ever attain any great perfection in the Tongues alone: whereas in this Method all, (that are not natural Fools) may probably get words: to be sure they would learn all things you could expose to their Senses.

As for those that did master the Languages by the acuteness of their parts, with much toyl in a long time; What might they have done, if they had gain-coped all these Ambages? How many profitable things might they have learnt? which either they have never yet learnt at all, or whilst they were busied in them, they might have learnt other things of great use.

Obj. What hath been done by this new Device?

Ans. 1. The Undertaker hath been as much discouraged as possible, and reproached by malicious Persons, which hath occasioned this Discourse: You may ask why a man doth not run, that hath his Legs tied.

2. This Design, by those impediments which have been laid in the way, hath not been brought to any tolerable perfection, especially as to the Mathematicks and Visibles.

3. Notwithstanding something hath been done not inconsiderable; some that have been discouraged at other Schools, and given up for Dunces, have in this Method been recovered and brought to love their Books: Others, not entred before, have in a short time been in a competent measure fitted and sent to the University from *In Speech*, one particularly late Servant to the Bishop of *Oxford* in *Lincoln-Colledge*, was in 18 months brought to that maturity.

4. Divers Tradesmen and others that came off imperfect from School, after seven years discontinuance and more, have in a weeks time been made such Grammarians, as to the plain part of it, as they could *sine cortice nare*, and might improve themselves to what height they pleased.

5. I did offer divers of the *Royal Society*, as a Specimen of what might be done, to take two Lads they should appoint, who were never entred in their *Accidence*, and in a months time to return them again tolerable Grammarians, so as to decline *Nouns*, form *Verbs*, be Masters of their *Propria quæ Maribus*, As in *Præsenti*, and *Synaxis*, as to make or perse Latin at sight. I do yet stand by this Proposition, let any try that please, supposing they can read English well, and write it a little.

If any be offended, because I seem to magnifie my self. I Answer, in case of a man's just defence, one may speak of himself as he may, and would speak of another.

I desire you to compare this, and the usual way of education together.

Look upon one bred in the way commonly practised in the best publick Schools in *England*, that in seven years (the usual time from *Im Speech* allowed even to the best parts) hath got a good Copia of words in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, is a competent Orator, Historian, Rhetorician, and Poet; but understands little of things, or other Arts, mainly necessary in the Life of Man, or of other Languages: And this is done only to Lads of good parts; ordinary capacities fall short in most of (if not in all) these.

On the other side, look upon one bred in this Method here proposed, that besides all these things before mentioned, understands *French*, *Italian*, and *Spanish*: hath a Foundation laid to attain several other Languages, when he pleases, in a short time, with little trouble: and further hath made a good progress into Natural Philosophy, and the History of things; into Logick, the Mathematicks; as Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Geography, things mainly useful almost in any station: Moreover hath digested some System of Divinity, is well read in the Scriptures; all which may be done in the same time by all Lads of ordinary parts, were things constituted as hath been proposed.

Which do you verily think is like to make the best progress when they shall be advanced to the University? Or which is like to make the best Man of these two, if they be put to Trades? Or which way would you chuse (suppose what hath been offered to be really performed) to have your Children bred? If you say the former way, (though but one in five come to maturity in it) because your selves and Fore-fathers were thus educated, and did well enough. I am contented, much good may it do you and yours. Only let me beg this of you, not to reproach this latter as a Chimera, a Whimsy, a Cheat, till you have shewed that this is irrational or impracticable, or that it doth not tend probably further to improve Youth in the same time with less toyl and more delight than you so much as pretend to.

I know Custom hath the force of Nature it self, and like a mighty Torrent bears down all before it.

I do confess this attempt is dangerous, to suggest any thing contrary to the practice of so many Learned Men, imployed in teaching School, who have the generality of Scholaz in *England*, bred up in this Method, on their sides: But the various attempts of several Eminent Persons to mend *Lilly*, to set up a Light to *Lilly*, to translate *Lilly*, and the general complaints that they think there may be found a better and shorter way, than that generally used, encourages me to make these Essays. The great truth and evidence of these two Principles of instructing Children by the Sense of Seeing and *Synecrysi*

firm like a Rock, makes me hope Time and Experience will force even prejudiced Persons, to give their consent to the verity of them.

Men adventuring upon things of this Nature, seldom live to see the Fruits of their Endeavours: partly, because Custom is not easily altered; partly, because Men of great Parts and Learnings, that perhaps do not look so low, as to consider these little things, scorn to have any thing (though never so useful) suggested to them by others, mean and contemptible in the World. It may be when the Projector is dead, and the Object of Envy taken away, and Custom is undermined by Experience, the Project may be accepted, and a few good words may be scattered, like Flowers, upon the Contrivers Grave. I do not much concern my self whether these things be now, hereafter, or never at all accepted in the World. It satisfies me, I have endeavoured, according to my slender Talent, to shew how Children may be freed from that needless toy and drudgery of Grammar, they are kept under so many years; and instead of it, may be employed in the delightful and profitable knowledge of things.

If I be mistaken in the Principles or Practice of any thing I have asserted, I am very willing to be rectified by any Ingenious Person, either by a Personal Debate, or in Writing.

Any that desire it, may find me at the *Tun and Bolt* in *Fleetstreet*, any *Thursday* in the Afternoon, from three till six of the Clock. If I cannot give a fair Answer to what shall be alleadged, I promise to recant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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To the Reader.

Courteous Reader,

WHOEVER goes out of the common road, had need be well advised; least he be more hindered by walking in an untrodden path, then helped by gaining a little ground. I shall lay down the reason of my deviation from Lillie's method, and leave you to judge.

All instruction ought to be founded upon these four Principles.

1. Rules ought to be plain, that they may be easily understood: especially because they are to be learnt by Children, to the meanest of whose capacities we ought to condescend.

2. They ought to be few, that they may be easily remembered. If they be few, they will come into frequent use.

3. They ought to be digested in such a method, that General Rules may be learnt first, and Exceptions afterwards. Rules for the plain Tongue first; then such as are for Elegancy, and Ornament: according to the pattern of Nature in all her operations.

4. The grand Principle is, all instruction ought to be by Syncretism: that is, comparing what we are to learn, with what we know already. The English is our Mother-Tongue: we know this, it ought to be made a foundation to the Latine; that is, our Rules, and Instructions ought to be (as far as possible) accommodated to the mode and genius of the English. The Latine, when learnt, ought to be an introduction to the Greek: Words ought to lead to things; things, we learn at present, ought to lead to things we are to learn afterwards.

If you compare Lillie with these plain Principles, you will find him quite off from them in all the material parts of his Accidence, and Grammar.

1. Lillie's Grammar is not plain: plainness is two-fold, either in the word signifying; or in the thing signified. It is not plain either way.

The Rules are not plain in regard of the words signifying. They are in Latine; this is a Language the Learner doth not understand: it is contrary to all practice in teaching other Tongues. The Grammar is in a Language we suppose the Scholar knows, it ought to be so much more now: because they are Children we instruct, whose parts are weak and low.

That which is much worse, they are in verse in a great part of the Grammar. A verse is good to truss up loose words in a portable pack: but in no wise to be used as a Rule: if it be, whilst it helps the memory, it hinders the understanding: think of the English of *Propria quæ maribus*; *Propria femineum*, or *Quæ genus*. I suppose you will be persuaded these (and all the rest) would be better understood, and more easily remembered, if they were laid down in honest English Prose.

Object. The Child gets words in learning Latin Rules.

Ans. A very few, which he pays dear for. The words excepted in the *Propria quæ maribus*, in the *Quæ genus*, and in the *As in Præsentis*, must be gotten, let the Rule be in what dress you please. I think it would be a better way, to have the Rules in English, and, as soon as the boy is able, to turn them into Latin, as an Exercise.

Object. The Accidence is in English.

Ans. It is an imperfect Introduction: because it hath no Rules for the *Gender* of Nouns, which ought to be learnt, as soon as you decline a Substantive: it hath no Rules for the *Præterperfect* tenses and *Supines* of Verbs, which ought to be taught, as soon as you begin to form a Verb.

You will say, these may be easily inserted, without innovation. I answer further, If they were perfect they are not plain, though they are in English.

The Rules are not plain in regard of the matter or thing signified; whether you consider it in the Etymologia; or Syntax.

The Etymologia is not plain: because the Rules to know the parts of Speech (one great corner-stone of Grammar) are logical definitions, respecting the English Tongue no more, then they do Welsh or Dutch. They are unintelligible to Children: as I have shewed in the Preface; as, A Noun is the name of a thing which may be seen, felt, heard, or understood. A Pronoun is a part of Speech, much like to a Noun, used in shewing, or rehearsing, &c. I would fain see that Master which dares to stand by these Descriptions, as useful to Children; or that will undertake to justify them against such visible marks, or may be laid down by Particles in the English Tongue, to know the parts of speech by.

The Syntax is not plain, either in concord or government.

The third concord (which is of no use) is so confounded between concord and government, that Children are a great while before they have any true notion of it. It may be wholly left out: for the Antecedent is a word, that goes before the Relative, and may be repeated again after the Relative: if you do this, the Relative agrees with the Antecedent in number, case, and gender, as every ordinary Adjective doth.

The Rules for government of a Substantive are unintelligible: being founded upon an impracticable hypothesis.

The question is, what case the Substantive shall be, which is not the Nominative case to the Verb. The determination is, by considering, what the word is; or what the word signifies, which stands before it; the signification of a word, is a second notion, as whether doubtful signifies desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, forgetfulness, or such like: If men will try in their own thoughts, they will find the Childs inability, by their own insufficiency; especially, if they consider well, how many beads there are, which they must (uno intuitu) look upon.

In the Latin Syntax (which is that we generally trust to) there are eight score Rules; if we divide them into branches, they are fifteen score: a Regiment big enough to affright an old Souldier: a fresh man, I am sure, dares not come near it. The doubt is, what case a Substantive shall be, which is not the Nominative case to the Verb. The boy must think, whether a Substantive, an Adjective, a Verb, a Participle, or Adverb go before it.

Suppose we find an Adjective to go before a Substantive; there are almost thirty Rules and Exceptions to be thought of, before we may conclude the case of this Substantive.

First, we think whether the Adjective signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, forgetfulness, or (that which is best of all) such like, then we think whether it be a Verbal in Ax (which any Child may know at first sight), then we must consider whether it be a partitive, or put partitively, whether it be some of those certain interrogatives: or certain Nouns of Number; these have a Genitive case after them, only in another sense, they have an Ablative case with a preposition; in another sense they have a Dative, and are also used with these prepositions E, De, Ex, inter, ante, (all which it's good a Child should know at first.) The next thing to be minded is, whether the Sentence be plain, or figurative; in Interrogatives the Boy may be easily confused more then one way. Then he must examine whether the Adjective be comparative, or superlative, these differ vastly from positives, especially they may have tantum, quantum, multum, longum, etate, natu, after them. Then we weigh whether this Adjective signifies profit, disprofit, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to a thing (which every dunce can easily do), whether it be compounded with Con, whether it signifie similitude, some of these

govern a Genitive case; we must think whether it be one of those enumerated, which govern divers cases (any body may know which case they govern), or whether it be not Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, vehemens, aptus, these sometimes an Accusative, which any Boy may know when. Then Verbals in Bills taken passively, and participles or rather participials in Dus must not be forgotten.

There are yet a few more things to be thought of; as whether the Adjective signify the measure of a thing: then it governs an Accusative, but sometimes an Ablative, sometimes a Genitive. As also, whether it signify fulness or emptiness, whether it signify diversity: these have an Ablative with 'a' preposition, sometimes a Dative. We must also consider whether the Adjective signify the cause: And now we must turn the Tables, and think, whether the Substantive signify the form, or manner.

Then lastly, whether the Adjective be none of these enumerated, Dignus, indignus, præditus, caprus, contentus, extorris, these will have an Ablative, some of them (its no matter which), sometimes (its no matter when) govern a Genitive.

When all this is done we must go to Linacer and Dispaüter, where we shall find a huge company of Adjectives, that will not be ordered by any of these Rules but by Authority: Then we determine the case of the Substantive. I dare not to ramble amongst the Verbs, where there are threescore and ten Rules, which are more then twice as troublesome as these, because the Rules are more then twice as many.

Those, that understand Lillie's Grammar, know I do not seek a knot in a bull-rush: what I have offered is the very truth. Nay more, a little consideration must be had, what case Substantives govern. The Regiment of Pronouns is very plain for Children. Gerunds, Supines, time, place, Participles, and Adverbs must be thought of, about eighty score Rules in all.

It's true, divers of these concern elegant Latin, and are therefore so much the worse, being unuseful at present, and yet crowded into the Child's head, that hath scarce stowage for necessities. They cost as much pains to get and keep, as those that are used in every sentence, though they come but once in a year. I desire any one (though a little prejudiced) to think, whether he did, or any one does make Latin by these Rules, or that all do not learn these Rules by a frequent application of examples to them, a most tedious, useless and unprofitable way; no wonder almost all men forget their Grammar as soon as they can, when no Boys are instructed, or at all helpt to get the Tongue by it.

If any yet think, they do teach their Children by these Rules, let them consider, whether they themselves can reduce words to that Rule in Camden, Verba incipiendo, desinendo, appetendi, amandi, &c. If they cannot tell whether, a Verb named, do belong to that Rule, or not; and if they cannot determine, to which of those twenty heads it is to be reduced, I hope they will be satisfied, a Child cannot reduce words to fiftenscore. Fifteen to one is great odds, for a Giant to have against a Dwarf.

The impossibility of making Latin by these Rules, puts Masters upon a tedious, toilsom, preposterous course of persuing for two or three years, before they begin to make Latin; and yet the Preface to Lilly tells us, the Scholar ought to begin to make Latin, before he begins to construe, or peruse any Author.

When Masters have run this wild-goose chase, in despite of their teeth, the Child will make Latin by the signs of Cases; the Rule, I propose, Naturam expellas furca licet usque recurrit.

Suppose such a sentence as this, where there are several oblique cases; I do give the Garment of my Father to thee my friend for a pledge of my love with my hand from my Brother, &c. Garment should be the Dative case,

govern'd of do give, by Verba dandi: but then say you there is another Rule, Verba transitiva: The question now is, which of these two shall prevail; why not the former, first come, first served. Suppose we give precedence to Verba transitiva, give it an inch, it will take an ell. I fear now it will carry all before it. I believe do give is transitive, that is it influences, affects, or passes its signification into all the Substantives after it; as thus, I give to thee, I give for a pledge, I give with my hand, I give from my Brother: but then an other Rule comes in for a child's part, called Quodvis verbum; what shall the Boy do now? In plain truth, the Child receives no direction from any of these Rules; neither doth he consider one thing, or another in them: but he makes the Substantive without a particular sign the Accusative, he makes of the Genitive, to and for the Dative, from, with, by, the Ablative, let it prove how it will: I am sure he can do no better, the Master would be whipt, if he expects more.

Seeing the water will run so smoothly and naturally in this chanel, I wonder we should take such pains to cut an other current through Rocks, and through Mountains. Seeing the rule for government, accommodated to our English Tongue, is so natural, short, plain and easie, I wonder any should contend about it.

In this method I propose, the question is, what case the Substantive shall be, which is not the Nominative case to the Verb, we resolve it thus: either the Substantive hath a particular sign before it, or it hath no sign; if it hath no sign, it shall be the Accusative case; a few Exceptions will make this good: If it hath a sign, it shall be put into the case according to the sign it bears: a few Rules will conclude, when these signs shall be made by Prepositions. I have done with the Syntax.

The Special Rules in Lillie's *Propria quæ maribus* are very intricate, whilst we seek for the Gender of a Noun by the increasing of the Genitive case, where the Exceptions from the three Rules are about thirty.

As if it be inquired, why virtue is of the Feminine Gender, it must be considered whether it increases or not: if it increases, then we must think whether it increases long or short: if it increases long, we must examine whether it is not under any of the exceptions, before judgment can be made of the Gender: Nay more, here are two petitions supposed; First, that we know the Genitive case, which is to be done by the Declension, and yet we must know the Declension by the Genitive case, which is a circle: let the wisest Practitioner in this way get out of it he can. Secondly, we must know it increases long, and how a beginner shall do this that understands nothing of a Verse, I know not; when as Poets are not agreed amongst themselves.

Compare the special Rules here offered with these.

1. All Nouns of the first and fifth Declensions are of the Feminine Gender.

2. All Nouns of the second and fourth are of the M. G. Except UIM and UI are of the Neuter.

3. All Nouns of the third Declension ending in an, in, on, o, er, or, os, are the Masc.

4. All Nouns of the third Declension ending in x and s the Feminine.

5. All Nouns of the third Declension ending in us, &c. are the Neuter.

If two or three Exceptions were subjoyned to these, all the rest might be left to authority; but the greatest part of them are here inserted.

Because the inference of the Gender is from the Declension, I propose that to be known from the Nominative case by the Table of Nouns: it states about nine parts in ten. Seeing these are so easily obtained, we may charge our memories with the rest when they occur, better then to consult the Dictionary for every word.

The

The method of the *As in presenti* is so perplex, and requires so many considerations, as are above a Child's capacity.

For instance, we must know what Conjugation the Verb is of (this is done by the Infinitive Mood, known from the Conjugation, and then we must know the Conjugation by the Infinitive Mood: another pretty circle) after that, we must consider whether it be Active or Passive, Compound or Simple; and then again, we must think of the Rules for the Preterperfect tense and Supine; if it be Compound, we must examine whether it varies from the Simple, by changing any Letters in the Present Tense, Preterperfect Tense or Supine; finally, we must not forget to consider, whether it wants, borrows or doubles the Preterperfect Tense; and lastly, whether it wants the Supine, before we can rationally make a judgment, how to decline a Verb.

I need say no more against this, neither need I say any thing for the method I propose: That ingenious Person, who hath lately commented upon Lilli's Grammar, newly printed at Oxford, saith, The Rules of Lilli's *As in presenti* are so maimed and imperfect, that they cannot easily be mended with Annotations; the method is so perplex, that he proposes another, more easie, which may be seen, as it were, at one look. This is in the same method, I desire, which I could be well contented with, and with the Authors consent, I would have inserted it into this Grammar. I hope when he considers the grand inconveniences of the Syntax, he will as freely consent to an alteration there also: I am sure there is greater reason for it.

I do acknowledge Lilli's Grammar, in its time, was well enough; (though in the late Impression at Oxford, very large marginal Notes are made upon it) had it been intended as a Grammar to teach Romans, whose Mother-Tongue was Latin, to speak, or write true Latin by; and it had been worth the pains the Gentleman hath bestowed in mending it: but it is no way tollerable, as a Grammar to teach English-men to write, read, or speak Latin by: because it offends so grossly against that principle of Synchrisis, as I have shewed at large in the Preface.

This is the ground upon which I stand, that every one must own, is firm: I think it will be something difficult for a man stronger than my self, to bear me from it, or to make good Lilli's method against me.

I have endeavoured all along to build upon that foundation at first laid, to make the Rules plain, few, methodical, and to proceed by Synchrisis, if I have not let any shew it, that is dissatisfied. I will not justify my self in every little peccadillo, a word too much put in, or a word left out may be easily mended: but the question, I offer to be examined, is the Hypothesis, Whether the Grammar of the Latin ought not to be accommodated to the English? whether it is not easier to know the Gender of a Noun by the Declension, then the increasing of the Genitive case? whether the Preterperfect Tense and Supines of Verbs are not better learnt together then asundry? and mainly whether the Rules for government are not better founded upon the signs of Cases, then upon the signification, or enumeration of the preceeding word?

Alas! I hear some say, you have endeavoured to demolish a good old building, what do you intend to raise in the room of it? I answer.

Grammar ought to be of three sorts, which will be as three steps to Minerva's Temple.

1. There ought to be a vestibulary Grammar, which, for old acquaintance-sake, I call here the *Accidence*, or first part; this contains the very first elements, naked in their callow principles, with which a Boy may in a little time be seasoned.

I have caused it to be printed in a diverse Character: that in the Italick is more intended for the Masters satisfaction, then for the Scholars direction. I have done the same thing in the second part.

I have

I have on purpose forborn most Exceptions, on things proper for the second part : when the plain Rule is once understood, the irregular part will be easily apprehended. If I have often walkt in the high street from Temple-Bar to Charing-Cross, I may then be easily directed in the lanes and turnings which go out of it.

2. I propose a middle discourse between these first Elements, and the Critical, and idiomatical part of the Tongue, as a second step : this I call here a Grammar, or the Second Part.

3. I would have a Grammar for Criticisms and the idiom of the Tongue, which those, that desire to be exact, may verse themselves in, till such a Grammar be particularly fitted to this method, there is Vossius, Alvarez, Sanctius, Sciopius, Lillii's Grammar, with the Oxford Notes upon it (not inferior to any) : This first and second part of Grammar will so prepare a Scholar, that he may read this with delight and profit. We have Walker's elegant Dictionary, and his Particles for the idiom of the Tongue, and the elegant use of Particles.

In this Second Part I have put the Exceptions, the common irregularities, and some little touch of idioms. I suppose it may raise a Scholar as high as Lillii's Grammar in far less time, and with far less toyl.

I have inserted the Syntax of the Greek with the Latin, that you may see where they agree, and where they differ. I have endeavoured to shew how many idioms, and irregularities of the Latin are taken from the Syntax of the Greek : because two things, that are alike, are better understood, and so more easily remembered than one alone.

I have subjoyned the variations of Greek Nouns and formations of Verbs, with some few common Exceptions, which may be as an Accidence to the Greek, as the First Part is to the Latin : It may be Grammar enough to those who intend only a smattering in the Tongue ; those, that intend to be critical, may have recourse to larger Grammars.

I have prefixed an English Grammar, which may be competent to instruct Forreiners, that now think our Tongue to be a confused meddle, without either head or tail.

I have omitted to discourse of Letters ; because those that begin Grammar, have learnt the plain use of Vowels, Consonants, and Diphthongs. The critical knowledge of the value, sound, and use of them, is proper for the Third Part, or Critical Grammar.

I have chosen to use Tables, both in Latin and Greek, rather than Paradigmas : because I remember, how long it was, before I understood how much of a word declin'd was mutable, and servile ; and how much was substantial, and immutable.

I have many times omitted examples : because I would shew how improper it is to muddle with the Rule, before we have some example to apply it to. I never judge the Boy hath learnt, and understands the Rule, before he can make examples to it, as many as you please.

I refer you to Mr. Stacey's Vestibulum Novum for the enumeration of Adverbs and Conjunctions, where you shall also find Verbs Neuters and Deponents : These are words Children ought more particularly to be acquainted with, because of their irregularity.

I have mingled the Etymologia and Syntax together in the Accidence : because the Syntax is so short, and the Child may see all the accidents of words at one look. I have followed the same method in the Grammar : because it is only an enlargement of those general Principles contained in the Accidence ; when the Boy comes from his Accidence to his Grammar, he may not think he comes to learn a new thing : but only to see an enlargement of what he hath learnt already.

A Synopsis.

I did never intend this Grammar for Publick View: But coming into particular hands, it was variously censured, which hath occasioned this Essay and Preface, as a defence of the Principles I have built upon; and forc'd me to expose it thus to the world: I desire not to be much concern'd how it is accepted; neither do I beg any mans favour any further, then there is a real truth in what I offer, and something of good may accrue to the Publick by it.

This I dare confidently say, sooner or later a Grammar founded upon these Principles, accommodated to the English Tongue in some degree according to this method will prevail in the Nation; to this I dare set my hand,

M. Lewis.

A Synopsis of the following Grammar.

THE first thing to be known in Grammar, after letters, is the Parts of Speech; which may be done thus.

English words, which have *a, the, or an* before them, are Nouns; these are Substantives, which have a plural number, or Adjectives, which have not a plural.

Pronouns are all set down, they are Substantives, or Adjectives: both Nouns and Pronouns may have particular signs of Cases.

Verbs may have the sign of a Mood or Tense.

Words ending in *ing* or *D. T. N.* are Participles, if they have no sign at all, and may resolve into Verbs.

Prepositions are all enumerated, all other words not reducible to these heads are Conjunctions, if they begin the sentence; or they are Adverbs, if they be in the middle of a sentence; except a few Interjections.

A Verb, as the spirit, and the Substantive, as the bones, are the principal parts of speech in a sentence. Adjectives are the manners of Substantives, as the flesh upon the bones. Adverbs are the manners of Verbs. Signs of Cases and Prepositions are the ligaments, that tack on words to words, as little members in a sentence. Conjunctions tack on sentences to sentences, as greater members in a Period. Infinitive Moods, Gerunds, Supines and Participles, are virtual depending sentences. Interjections are absolute virtual sentences. Vocative Cases are extrasentential phrases, upon which the next sentence depends.

Words declin'd are Substantives, Adjectives and Verbs.

Substantives have, (1.) Number by the English. (2.) They have Case by the sign. (3.) They have Declension by the Latin. (4.) They have Gender by the signification or declension.

The Substantive first named in a sentence is the Nominative Case.

The Substantive, which is not first named, that hath no particular sign, is the Accusative Case.

Except, 1. Apposition, mediate or immediate. 2. The Ablative Case absolute. 3. The Substantive signifying the end subject or object to which any thing is gotten, where To is understood, is the Dat. 4. The Substantive with.

A Synopsis.

without any sign after *Satago*, *Miseror*, *Miseresco*, *interest* and *refer* is the Genit. 5. After Verbs of wanting and *posui* a Genit. or Ablat. 6. After *Fungor*, *Fruor*, *Utor*, *Nitor*, *Vescor*, *Vittito*, *Vivo* for *Vittito*, and *sto* to abide, is the Ablat. 7. After *Reminiscor*, *Obliviscor*, *Recorder*, and *Memini* the Genit. or Accusat. 8. After the word of price it is the Ablat.

Of after a Noun is the Genitive, except after *dignus*, *indignus*, *opus*, and *sum*.

Of after a Verb is made by a Preposition, except after verbals in *Bilis* and futures in *Dm*.

To before a Noun is the Dative, except after *attinet*, *pertinet*, &c. and words of motion, it is made by *Ad*.

For is a Dative Case, or a Preposition. For signifying the cause is the Ablative.

From is the sign of the Ablat. or a Preposition, except after Verbs of taking away, it may be the Dat.

With is the sign of the Ablat. Society is made by a Preposition.

Except after Verbs of comparing with, being angry with, to meet with, a Dative.

By the cause or manner, and after Comparatives and Superlatives is a sign of the Ablative Case, otherwise a Preposition.

In, at, on relating to time are signs of an Ablative, except before proper Names of the first and second Declension and singular number, and words of esteeming a Genit.

Thus Substantives are governed of the word before them according to their sign, exc. the Substantives to Relatives, Interrogatives, and partitives, are govern'd of the word following. 2. Exc. the Ablative Case absolute is governed of nothing. *Antiphrasis* disturbs this government.

Adjectives have Number, Case and Gender, by the Substantives following, exc. Adjectives governing Cases and Participles. *Syllepsis* disturbs this concord.

Adjectives have declension by the Latin.

Verbs have Voice, Mood and Tense, by the English. They have number and person by the Nom. Case standing immediately before them, exc. the Nominative Case stands after the Verb to distinguish *demanding* and *commanding*, from *shewing*. The Nomin. Case is parted from the Verb by a Gen. Case, or a Gerund in *Di*. This concord is disturb'd by *Syllepsis*, Verbs have Conjugation by the Latin.

To before a Verb is a sign of the Infinitive Mood *active*, (1.) After Substantives and Adjectives governing a Genit. Case, To is made by the Gerund in *Di*. 2. After *aptus*, *paratus*, *tardus*, and Verbs of *exhorting*, *inciting* and *prevailing*, it is made by the Gerund in *Dum*. (3.) After *about*, it is the Future in *Rw*. (4.) After Verbs of motion it is the first Supine.

To be is made by the Infinitive Mood *passive*, except, (1.) After Noun Substantives and Verb Substantives, it is the Future in *Dm*. (2.) After certain Adjectives, as *easy*, *hard*, *worthy*, *unworthy*, and such like, it is the latter Supine.

If we add to this Synopsis, distinctly understood, the Rules for Genders of Nouns, the Rules for the Preterperfect Tense and Supines of Verbs, and learn the excepted words in both; as a vocabulary, it will be Grammar enough for one that designs not to be critical. Doubtless they are in an error on the one hand, that would have no Grammar at all, but pretend to teach wholly by habit, because the terminations of words declined are so numerous; and they are as much in an error on the other hand, that make Grammar a seven years work, by framing it upon a false Hypothesis; or, by obscuring it in an unknown Tongue; or, by putting every Criticism into the first Rudiments of it. The middle way is best.

The

The English Grammar.

THe object of our thoughts, directly or reductively, is matter and motion. Words are the marks of our thoughts. As is the thing, so is its representation: therefore the subject of all Discourse is a Substantive, thing, or matter, called the Nominative Case, and the Verb expressing the motion, with so many Substantives more the Verb affects with its signification; as, *I do give a Garment of my Father to thee for a pledge with my hand from my Brother in the Church on the Sabbath.* The Verb is tacked on to the Nominative Case by a sign of a Mood or Tense; *do give, may give.* The Substantives are tackt on to words influencing them by signs of Cases, or Prepositions. Adjectives are the manners of Substantives, and stand before them, usually between the sign of the Case and Substantive; as, *a new Garment, of a dear Father.* Adverbs are the manners of Verbs; they stand sometimes before the Verb, sometimes after the Verb, sometimes between the sign of the Mood or Tense and Verb, as, *I do freely give.* Adverbs are sometimes joyned to Adjectives, as the manners of those manners; as, *a very wise man:* here they look very like Adjectives. As signs of Cases and signs of Mood and Tenses tack on words to words, which are members of a Sentence; so Conjunctions tack on sentences to sentences, which are members in a period, *I give a Garment to thee, and thou dost receive it.* These six parts of Speech will serve well enough for us to express our thoughts by fully and distinctly, and (for ought I see) may be sufficient in any Language in the World. We have Infinitive Moods, Gerunds, Supines, Participles, Apposition, Vocative Cases, and Interjections. These are all contracted Sentences. They have, as Lilly saith of Supines, *Latentem motum:* They are depending clauses: Their dependency is ellipted. Interjections are absolute sentences: Vocative Cases are extrasentential phrases.

From hence we may infer those few Principles, upon which all Grammar ought to be founded; these are general, or more particular.

The general Principles are two: (1.) A period must be divided into sentences; (2.) These sentences must be read Grammatically.

1. A period may be divided into sentences by this Rule, *Every Verb, with the Dependants, must have a stop:* because the Verb is the motion of a Substantive, and must be stopt, or else we move in *infinium*, and cannot begin a new motion. Infinitive Moods, Gerunds, Supines, and Participles, may have a stop, as the motion is more, or less open: Interjections must be distinguished, because they are principal Sentences.

There ought not in any Discourse to be more points, than there are verbs, virtually, or formally, unless it be by accident. These accidents are, (1.) When sentences are ingrammatically placed; as, *by an almighty power, God created the World.* (2.) When an intercepting Clause parts the Nominative Case and the Verb, as, *God, creating the World, placed Man in Paradise.* (3.) When a word or phrase, as in *Zeugma*, relates to several things, it may be distinguished from the thing immediately depending upon it, to shew its relation to be indifferent, to that and to the thing it affects more remotely, as, *God hath given a Law, to the Fire, Air, Water, Earth,*

This general Rule is obvious to ordinary capacities. As it is necessary : so it is sufficient to a rational instructing in the plain syntactical part of Grammar, and it may be deduced from those Principles first laid down.

Though it be not necessary to this present purpose, yet I will give you some brief Rules for the kinds of points, when, and where they are to be used ; which I have elsewhere discoursed more largely of.

There are four kinds of plain points, a *Period* (.) a *Colon* (:) a *Semicolon* (;) a *Comma* (,) These are like those Notes in Musick, a *Minim*, a *Crotchet*, a *Quaver*, a *Semiquaver*.

I shall not meddle with those figurative points, an *Interrogation*, *Exclamation*, &c. being things known well enough. There ought for distinct pointing to be a *Semiperiod*, and a *Semicomma*, to be marked with such Characters as the Printer pleases.

As a point in general arises from the composition of a sentence, which consists of a Nominative Case and a Verb, with their dependants tackt on by signs of Cases : so the particular kinds of points do arise from the composition of a *Period*, which consists of a principal sentence with another sentence or sentences, tackt on by Conjunctions. We must understand, that either sentences are absolute and independant, after which a *Period* is put, as *God made the World. The Sun shines in the Heavens* ; or there is a principal sentence, expressed or understood, unto which other depending sentences are tackt by some Relative or Conjunction, to explain, inlarge, contract, to prove, disprove, or some way or other to affect the principal sentence laid down.

The principal sentence is that, wherein the Verb is the motion of the principal Subject ; or doth affect the principal Object spoken of : For all future discourse relates to one of these.

The principal Discourse, Theme or Matter, is threefold : (1.) Of an *Oration*. (2.) Of a *Period* usually noted by a Break. (3.) Of a *Period* strictly taken ; it is this last we mean here, which so terminates the sense, that the next Clause doth not hang upon it by any ligament or tie.

These things being premised, I say,

1. So many principal Sentences there are in any discourse, with their dependants, which are sentences tackt on by Conjunctions, so many *Periods* there must be, and no more.

Here we must take notice, Principal Sentences are of two sorts : (1.) Absolutely principal, when we begin to speak of new matter ; as, *God made the World : for he is Omnipotent. The Sun shines in the Heavens, and measures out time to us.* (2.) A Sentence is comparatively principal, when it relates to the same matter : but is not tackt on by any Conjunction ; as, *Mans excellency consists in his Soul, and in his Body. His Soul commands, and his Body obeys. In this we are like to God, in that to Bruiis.* The latter *Periods* ate exegetical to the former : yet are not depending Clauses ; therefore they are terminated by *Periods*.

They may be ordinarily resolved into depending Clauses thus. *Mans excellency consists in his Soul, by which he commands, like God ; or in his Body, with which he works, like Bruiis.*

An absolute *Period* is called *Periodus supina* ; a *Period* comparatively so, is called *Periodus pendens*, when the sense doth yet hang : this ought to have a half *Period* (if such a point was in use). One great cause of our confusion in Printing is, not observing this distinction : we put a *Colon* instead of *Periodus pendens*, a *Semicolon* instead of a *Colon*, a *Comma* instead of a *Semicolon* ; and so we have spent our money, before we come to our Journeys end.

2. So many depending sentences there are in any discourse, which are sentences tackt on by Relatives or Coniunctions: so many depending points we must make, and no more. These are a *Colon*, a *Semicolon*, or a *Comma*.

3. *Colon* it signifies *membrum*. So many *Periods*, as are membred, so many *Colons* we must make between the members, and no more. These members are a *Protasis* and an *Apodosis*, where something is proposed, and something is rendred in upon it. As (1.) A proposition is the *Protasis*, the reason is the reddition; as, *God made the World: for he is Omnipotent.* (2.) The similitude is the *Protasis*, the application is the reddition; as *God rules in Heaven: so Kings rule on Earth.* (3.) A totum is the *protasis*, the parts are the reddition; as, *All men in the World are of two sorts: either they are good or bad.* (4.) A proposition is the *protasis*, something enlarging, or contracting it, is the reddition; as, *Ye have heard, it hath been said, thou shalt not commit Adultery: but I say unto you, &c.* Whatever sentences are found of this, or any other nature to be membred, shall have a *Colon* between the members.

4. A *Semicolon* is a half-member. If we can find great members, we may see when these are double. Commonly they are *membra dividenda*; oppo-
sits in a large sense; or at least dispartes. Sometimes the *protasis* is double, in this example; As the Shadow moves, and we do not perceive it; or as the Tree grows, and we do not apprehend it: so Man grows wise insensibly, we scarce know when, or how. Sometimes the *apodosis* is double: as, All men in the World are of two sorts: either they are good; or bad.

5. Whatever depending sentences are neither whole members, nor half members; that is, neither great members, nor little ones, shall have a *Comma*; as, *God hath given a Law, to the Fire, Air, Water, Earth.*

Here we must take notice that Infinitive Moods, Gerunds, Supines, Particples, Relatives, and Apposition, have their dependency concealed, and seem to make but one sentence: Therefore they should have a half *Comma*, if such a thing was in use; as, *God, creating man, placed him in Paradise.*

As the want of a half *Period* causes confusion at the top (as I have shewed:) so want of a half *Comma* causes confusion here below; as *God, creating man, placed him in Paradise, and put the Creatures in subjection under him.* We find there ought to be a greater rest before *and*, than before *creating*, and *placed*; so we clap in a *Semicolon* after *Paradise*, and bring a confusion that way.

There is the same reason to devise a *Semicomma*, and a *Semiperiod*, as there was a *Semicolon*, which is a point of a late Date. Anciently there was but three: but the learned finding greater members ought to have a greater rest between them than little ones, devised a *Semicolon*. We see there is need, if we would be accurate, to have two more points. I know not why Persons of Reputation in the World may not set them on foot. until they do, we must be content with those we have, and use them, as I have said; that is, a *Period* before *periodus pendens*, and *supina*: and a *Comma* before all depending clauses, that are not members, whether the dependency is expressed, or concealed.

The second general Principle is, When a *Period* is divided into sentences, we must read the sentences Grammatically; which may be collected from the discourse first laid down; and stated by four Rules,

1. Every sentence consists of a Substantive named first, called the Nominative Case expressed or understood, standing immediately before the Verb, with their dependents. (1.) Except Infinitive Moods, Gerunds,

Supines, Participles, Apposition, Vocative Cases and Interjections: here the Nominative Case and Verb are concealed. (2.) The Nominative Case is not first named in a sentence, when there is a Relative Interrogative, Indefinite or Partitive, which are not the Nominative Case to the Verb. (3.) The Nominative Case stands after the Verb, to distinguish demanding and commanding from shewing. (4.) The Nominative case is parted from the Verb by a Genitive Case, or a Gerund in *Di*. This Rule concerns the whole sentence.

There are three sorts of words declined, Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs; each of these have a distinct Rule.

2. Every Adjective may have a Substantive after it, with which it agrees in Number, Case, and Gender, except Participles and Adjectives, governing Cases: these stand after their Substantives.

3. Every Verb may have a sign of a Mood or Tense, except the Verb be the sign of a Mood, or Tense; as, I have a Book: or the Verb do follow another Verb, that is the sign of a Mood or Tense; as, I can study, *Ego possum studere*. Verbs which come after *bid*, *dare*, and perhaps some others have not so before them; as we do not say, *I bid thee to learn*, *I dare to fight*; but *I bid thee learn*, *I dare fight*.

4. Every Substantive may have the sign of a Case, by which it is governed; we may see the Exceptions from this Rule in the *Syntax*. If we would teach a Forreiner English, or an English man Latin, the Instructor must be very careful in the first initiation, to cause the Learner to perfect his sentence, by putting in expressly all the parts of it according to these Rules; particularly he must mind, the better to direct in the *Syntax* for government, to caution his Scholar to express the signs of Cases, which are often understood; especially *To*, as, I give thee a Garment; that is, I give to thee: he must also shew the nature and use of several Anglicisms; as, *My Masters Book*, that is, the Book of my Master.

These things being premised, the English Tongue is the most regular Tongue, or determined in the Grammar of it by fewer Rules than any other Tongue. I do acknowledge there is a great deal of difficulty as well as elegance in the Particles, and idiom of the English, which I do not at all intend here, but leave it to the critical Grammar.

Whatever Tongue hath less Grammar, than the English, is not intelligible; and whatever Tongue hath more Grammar, than the English hath, is superfluous. Words declined, wherein the Grammar lies, are Substantives, Adjectives and Verbs. There is nothing of difficulty in undeclined words.

Substantives must have something to distinguish Number and Case, else the Tongue would not be intelligible; as *song*, *songs*, there the Number is distinguished; *a song*, *of a song*, *to a song*, and these are the Cases: but a Substantive hath no further distinction in Declension, or Gender. We may apply the proposition; Whatever Tongue hath not something to distinguish the Number, and Case of a Substantive, that Language is not intelligible; whatever Tongue hath more than Number and Case, namely Declension, or Gender, that is superfluous: *Ab esse ad posse valet argumentum*.

Adjectives in the English are undeclined words, they have neither Number, Case, Gender, nor Declension; as, *a good man*, *a good woman*, *a good head*; *good men*, *good women*, *good heads*; yet the Tongue is intelligible: because Adjectives are the manners of Substantives, which stand after them, and determine them in these. The Latin would have been as intelligible, as it is now, if *bonus*, and all other Adjectives, had been undeclined; it would have been as well understood, to have said *bonus vir*, *bonus mulier*, *bonus*

The English Grammar.

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caput, as to say *bonus, bona, bonum*; perhaps it would not have been so handsome.

VERBS in the English Tongue have something to distinguish Voice, Mood and Tense, as we may see in the following Accidence; but they have nothing to distinguish Number and Person (except the second singular is distinguished by *st*, as *lovest*; the third is distinguished by *th*, as *loveth*; this is not in the Imperative Mood); because the Verb hath a Substantive before it, of which it is the motion, which determines the Verb in these; as, *I did love, we did love, men did love*. The Conjugation of an English Verb is in the Preter Tense and Participle; as, *love, loved, loving*; E is often syncopified, as *lov'd* for *loved*, and the D is changed into T for brevity sake, as *plac't, smelt, dwelt*; for *placed, smelled, dwelled*: those in N may be accounted irregular. If any desire to instruct a Forreiner, he must collect all the irregular Verbs, which is a thing quickly done.

Do, did, have, will, would, shall, should, may, can, could, must, let, are integral Verbs when a Substantive or an Adjective follows them, as, *I have a Book*; they have no signs of Moods or Tenses before them: but if a Verb follows them they are only signs of Moods or Tenses.

The English Tongue hath two great advantages above most other Languages, (1.) The words stand in a natural order, as we think them, only the Adjective stands before the Substantive, which should stand after: because we think of the thing first, then we think of the manner of it. This may be said to justify us; the thing comes into our thoughts through the senses by the quality, which are Adjectives in the concrete: but I will not contend about it. We begin now to place our words in a more elegant order than formerly; it is rather a disadvantage to our Language than otherwise; our Tongue is not so intelligible. (2.) We express our Cases and Moods and Tenses, by a few Particles, which the Latin and Greek express by terminations: Hence it is, we have but a very few terminations, in the Substantive we have but two endings, *sing, sing's*: In the Latin and Greek we have above fifty. The Adjective in the English hath but one ending. It is not varied: In the Latin and Greek there are above thirty. The Verb as well performs its office by three endings, as the Latin by six hundred, and the Greek by six thousand, *plus minus*. I do not know any thing that may be spar'd in the English but two Preter Tenses. There are three; one might serve the turn. The rest of the English Grammar, and the reason of it, we may find in the following Discourse.

By our own Tongue we may measure any other, and distinctly know what Grammar any Tongue hath for necessity, to make it intelligible, and what Grammar it hath for ornament, as the Latin and Greek. The end of this discourse is, to make the English Tongue a foundation to the Latin, or any other Language we are to learn; From this we must raise our selves to them; and into this, when they are analysed, we must relolve them. The universal neglect of this one little thing is the great *remors* to Children. I hope a little time and experience will remove it out of the way.

The First Part or Accidence.

IN a Speech or Language there are eight parts.

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle.	}	Declined.	{	Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.	}	Undeclined.
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ALL English words are called by one of these eight Names; Or they are reduced to one of these eight heads. English words are of two sorts; some are integral words, as Book, love; some are *Farinckles*, bits of words, appendants to these, as the signs of Cases; the signs of Comparisons; the signs of Moods and Tenses. These are not to be accounted as distinct parts of Speech: but to be added to the next integral word, of a Book, doth Love.

Species and Figure (that is, whether a word is primitive or derivative, and whether it is compound or simple,) belong to all parts of Speech, and do not fall under the first consideration of Children.

Of a NOUN.

A Noun may have usually before it *A*, *THE*, or *AN*; as *A* Book, the House, an Army.

A Noun is twofold, { Substantive,
 { Adjective.

Of a Substantive.

A Substantive cannot have *man*, or *thing* put after it: because it is the thing it self. It hath a plural number; as, Book, Books.

Substantives, (Noun and Pronoun) have *Number*, *Case*, *Declension* and *Gender*.

Numbers are two, { The singular.
 { The plural.

These we may know by the English.

The singular Number speaks but of one; as, *A Stone*.

The plural speaks of more than one, as, *Stones*.

Cases are six. These are known in the English by their signs.

The Substantive first named in a sentence is the Nominative Case, as, *Men do love God*.

The Votive Case hath *O*.

The Acculative Case hath *A*, *The*, or *no sign*, as, *God doth love man*.

As, the, an, are no particular signs: because they are common to all Cases.

The Genitive hath of.

The Dative to, for.

The Ablative, in, on, with, from, by, than,

I set the Cases in this order: because all the Cases alike do stand together in the Latin and Greek Tongue. Substantives have case by the sign, and they are governed of the word going before, on which they depend according to the sign. As, I do give the Bible of my Father by stealth to thee my Friend for a pledge of my love with my hand from my Brother in the Church at London on the Sabbath. This is an example almost for the whole Syntax in Government.

If the three first exceptions after no sign were subjoyned, this direction would be tollerable for a Beginner, and all other governments might be made good by authority. J. 22.

Declensions are five. These are known by the Nominative Case singular of the Latin, thus;

All Nouns in *a* are of the first Declension.

All Nouns in *m* and *um* are of the second.

All Nouns in *u* are of the fourth.

All Nouns in *ies* are of the fifth.

All Nouns which end any other way are of the third.

These Rules determine about nine parts in ten of Nouns. Those, which vary from these, must be observed when they occur, which is much better than to look into the Dictionary for every word; or to find the Genitive Case by the Declension, and then to know the Declension by the Genitive Case, which is a circle. They are all markt in Mr. Stacey's Vestibulum Novum. Those which do not like this way may take their old course.

All Substantives and Adjectives are declined by these five Declensions.

Singulariter.						Pluraliter.			
	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	A.	N. V.	A.	G.	D. A.
1. F.	a	am	e	e	ā	e	as	orum	is
M.	us. e.	um	i	o	o	i	os	orum	is
2. N.	um	um				a	a	orum	is
M.	o, er, or, os, x, s.	em	is	i	e	es	es	um	ibus
3. F. N.	t, n, e, ur, &c.				i	a	a	ium	
M.	us	um	as	ui	u	us	us	uum	ibus
4. N.	u	u	u	u	u	ua	ua		
5. F.	tes	em	ei	ei	e	es	es	erum	ebus
	a. an. the. o.	a. the.	of.	to. from. by.	in. with.	the. o.	the. of.	to. with. by. &c.	

The Accidence.

Nouns in *do* and *go* of more than two syllables, and Nouns in *io* which come of Verbs, are of the Feminine Gender.

All Nouns in *es* which encrease in the Gentitive Case, and all Nouns in *ax* and *ex* of more than one syllable are Masculine.

Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Crat <i>er éris.</i>	Majest <i>as átis.</i>	Mar <i>e is.</i>
Hon <i>or óris.</i>	Frau <i>s dis.</i>	Nom <i>en inis.</i>
germ <i>o ónis.</i>	Vo <i>x cis.</i>	Anim <i>al ális.</i>
Cust <i>es ódis.</i>	No <i>x étis.</i>	Iub <i>ar áris.</i>
Lab <i>es óris.</i>	Le <i>x gis.</i>	Iec <i>ur óris.</i>
		Fen <i>us óris.</i>
		Cap <i>ut itis.</i>
Tit <i>an ánis.</i>	Dulce <i>do dínis.</i>	
Delph <i>in inis.</i>	Conjunct <i>io iónis.</i>	
Pyth <i>on ónis.</i>	Imag <i>o inis.</i>	Proble <i>ma máris.</i>
Apoll <i>o inis.</i>	Virt <i>us útis.</i>	Gen <i>us eris.</i>

Nouns of the Neuter Gender, they have three Cases alike, and in the plural number those three Cases do end in *A*.

It is labour lost to decline words with the Article. The intention is to know the Gender by the Articles: but we must know the Gender before we can find the Article. I conceive it was taken up in imitation of the Greek, and continued without considering how useless it is.

Genders are three, { Masculine,
Feminine,
Neuter.

These are known { by the signification.
by the Declension.

There are four Rules by the signification.

1. The names of offices and things, belonging to the Male kind, are Masculine. As, *Gods, Men*: to these add *Rivers, Moneths, Winds, and Mountains.*

2. The names of offices and things, belonging to the Female kind, are Feminine. As, *Godesses, Women.* To these add *Cities, Countries, Islands, Trees.*

3. The names of offices and things, belonging both to the Male and Female, are of the Masculine Gender when we mean the Male, and of the Feminine Gender, when we mean the Female.

4. All Nouns in *UM*, and all Nouns Substantives undeclined, are of the Neuter Gender.

Rules by the Declension are prefixt to the Declensions.

Of an Adjective.

AN Adjective may have *man* or *thing* put after it: because it is the manner of the thing. It hath nothing to distinguish the plural number from the singular.

Adjectives

The Accidences

9

Adjectives are considered in five things, Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

The Adjective in the English Tongue hath nothing to distinguish the Number, Case, or Gender: therefore, The Adjective agreeth with or is directed by the Substantive following in Number, Case and Gender.

This comprehends the Antecedent and the Relative, whose Substantive may be repeated after it.

The Declension of Adjectives is known by the Latin. As,

Bonus, a, um.
Niger, a, um.
Satur, a, um. } are of the first and second Declension.

Totus, solus, unus, ullus, alter, uter and neuter, alius, ille and iste, make their Genitive Case in *ius* and their Dative in *i*. Alius, ille and iste make the Neuter Gender in *ud*, in other Cases they are like bonus.

Ambo and duo are thus declined.

The singular is wanting
because they speak of
more then one.

Plurales.	N. V	A	G	D. A
	i		i	
	o	os	orum	obus.
	x	as	arum	abus.
	o	o	orum	obus.

Tristis, triste
Melior, melius
Felix, amans } are of the third Declension.

Adjectives have all Genders; or they have several terminations, which answer to, or may be joyned with Substantives of any Gender.

In Adjectives of three terminations, as, Bonus, bona, bonum, the first termination is Masculine, the second is Feminine, the third is Neuter.

In Adjectives of two terminations, as tristis, triste, the first termination is Masculine and Feminine, the second is Neuter.

In Adjectives of one termination, as Felix, that termination is Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

There be three degrees of Comparison, the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

They are expressed in the English thus, Hard, harder, hardest, or Hard, more hard, most hard.

In the Latin, the Comparative and Superlative are formed of the first Case of the Positive ending in *i*, by putting to or for the Comparative, and *issimus* for the Superlative. As Durus, Durius, Durissimus.

Of a Pronoun.

Pronouns are all enumerated or set down.

I, me, we, us. Thou, thee, ye, you. He, she, it, him, her, they them, self. Who, whom, what, mine, thine, (if you will allow the words,) his, hers, ours, yours.

D

These

These are Substantives, they are the things themselves as much, if not more than Noun Substantives. They have all accidents which Noun Substantives have. They have Gender by the signification; that is, they are of the same Gender with the thing, whereof they are spoken.

My, thy, his, our, your, this, these, those, their, that, which, whose, whom, what, are Adjectives: because they are the manners of things, and have no plural Number. Except this, They have all the accidents of Noun Adjectives.

They are in Latin *ihis*, Ego, tu, sui, ille, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, noster, nostras, vestras, qui.

Pronouns have not A or THE before them; because they do denote individuation: But they have all other signs of Cases, which Nouns have.

Six Pronouns are irregularly declined, Ego, tu, sui, hic, is, qui.

Singulariter	Nom. Ego, I. Voc. is wanting. Ac. me, me. Gen. mei, of me. Dat. mihi, to me. Abl. me, with me.	Tu, Thou. tu, O thou. te, thee. tui, of thee. tibi, to thee te, with thee.	Sing. and Plur. No. } is wanting. Vo. } Ac. se, him, them. G. sui, of him, of them. D. sibi, to him, to them. Ab. se, with him, with them.
	Pluraliter Nom. Nos, We. Voc. is wanting. Ac. nos, us. G. nostrum vel nostri, of us Dat. } to us Abl. } nobis. { with us.	Vos, Ye. vos, O ye. vos, you. vestrum v. vestri of you vobis, to you. vobis, with you.	
	Singulariter N. Hic, hæc, hoc. This. V. is wanting. A. hunc, hanc, hoc. This. G. huius. of this. D. huic. To this. A. hoc, hac, hoc. with this.	Is, ea, id. It. Is wanting. eum, eam, id. ejus. ei. eo, ea, eo.	qui, quæ, quod. which. Is wanting. quem, quam, quod. wh. ejus. of wh. cui. to which. quo, quæ, quo. with wh.
	Pluraliter N. Hi, hæ, hæc. These. V. is wanting. A. hos, has, hæc. These. G. horum, harum, horum. Dat. } to these. Abl. } his { to these. } his { with these.	ii, ex, ea. Is wanting. eos, eas, ea. eorum, earum, eorum. } iis vel eis.	qui, quæ, quæ, which Is wanting. quos, quas, quæ. which. quorum, quarum, quorum. } quibus vel quæ. to or } with which.

Ille and iste are declined like Alius.

Iste is declined like solus.

Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, are declined like bonus; except, meus makes mi in the Vocative Case.

Nostras and Vestras are declined like tristis.

* so himselfe, themselves.

He, she, that, of him, her, that, &c. Pl. They, of them, of

whose ever, of whom so ever, to whom so ever, &c.

The Accidence.

11

Of a Verb.

A Verb signifieth the doing, suffering or being of a Substantive (called the Nominative Case) which stands before it. It may have the sign of a Mood or Tense.

Six things belong to Verbs, Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, Person, Conjugation.

Voices, or forms, are four. { Active.
Passive.
Neuter.
Deponent.

A Verb *Active* signifieth the doing of the Substantive before it, it hath an active sign, and an active termination, as *Amo, do love.*

A Verb *Passive* signifieth the suffering of a Substantive before it, it hath a passive sign, and a passive termination, as, *Amor, am loved.*

A Verb *Neuter* signifieth the suffering of a Substantive before it, it hath a passive sign in the English, and an active termination in the Latin, as *Aegrotat, am sick.*

A Verb *Deponent* signifieth the doing of a Substantive before it, it hath an active sign in the English, and a passive termination in the Latin, as, *Loquor, do speak.*

The Verb *Sum* signifies the being of a Substantive before it, it is irregular in the signification and termination.

Moods are four. { The indicative.
The potential.
The imperative.
The infinitive.

The *Indicative Mood* sheweth or demandeth, and it hath no sign.

The *Potential* hath may, can, in the Present Tense; might, would, could, should or ought, in the other Tenses.

This *Mood*, when it is subjoyned by a Conjunction, is called the *Subjunctive*. When it hath an Adverb of wishing, it is called the *Optative*.

The *Imperative Mood* commandeth, intreateth, or exhorteth. It hath this sign let in three Persons, which are not strictly Imperative.

The *Infinitive* hath To. It hath neither Number nor Person, that is, it hath but one termination: Therefore it needs no Nominative Case to direct it in Number and Person.

Gerunds and Supines do belong to Verbs, and are cast into this *Mood*.

These signs of Moods are all active signs; they are made passive by putting be to them, as may love, may be loved.

Tenses are five, which are known by their signs. These are *Active* or *Passive.*

	Active Signs.	Passive.
Present.	Do, dost, doth.	Am, art, is, are, be, be'st.
Preterimperfect.	Did, didst.	Was, were.
Preterperfect.	Have, hast, hath.	Have been.
Preterpluperfect.	Had, hadst.	Had been.
Future.	Shall or will.	Shall or will be.

The Verb hath something in the English Tongue to distinguish the Voice, Mood, and Tense; that is, we may know by the English, what Voice, Mood, and Tense a Verb is. But there is nothing in the English to distinguish the Number and Person of a Verb.

Therefore Verbs have Number and Person by the Nominative Case, which is always a Substantive, that stands before the Verb: as *I did love, we did love.*

For a Verb doth agree with, or is directed by, the Nominative Case in Number and Person: because it cannot direct it self.

Verbs have three Persons, which we are directed to use by these Persons in Pronouns. I, thou, he, we, ye, they; or by some Noun Substantive which is always of the third Person.

I and we are of the first Person.

Thou and ye are of the second.

He, she, it, they, and all Noun Substantives are of the third. Except where I or we, ye or they may be applied. As, *Thou a man dost speak.*

Conjugations are four.

ALL Verbs in *O*, with a consonant before *O*, are of the first Conjugation, and they make their Preterperfect Tense in *avi*, and their Supine in *atum*, as, *am--o, am--avi, am--atum.*

All Verbs in *Eo* are of the second Conjugation, and they make their Preterperfect Tense in *ui*, and their Supine in *itum*, as, *mon--eo, mon--ui, mon--itum.*

All Verbs of the third Conjugation are set down in the Grammar, where, *They ought to be learnt as the first Vocabulary, and then we may distinguish the third from the first.*

All Verbs in *io* are of the fourth Conjugation, and do make *ivi* in the Preterperfect Tense, and *itum* in the Supine, as, *aud--io, aud--ivi, aud--itum.* Those which do not like this way of finding the Conjugation, may go into their old circle; or to their Dictionary, which they please.

These three Tenses are Preformative, or radical tenses, from whence all the other Tenses are formed.

Verbs irregularly formed.

	I am	thou art	he is	we are	ye are	they are.
Indicative Mood Pres. tense Fut. Præter- im.	{ Sum	es	est,	sumus	estis	sunt.
	{ Possum	potes	potest,	possumus	potestis	possunt.
	{ Volo	vis	vult,	volumus	vultis	volunt.
	{ Nolo	non vis	non vult,	nolumus	non vultis	nolunt.
	{ Malo	maius	mauult,	malumus	mauultis	malunt.
	{ Edo	edis v. es	edit v. est,	edimus	editis v. estis	edunt.
	{ Flo	fis	fit,	simus	fis	fiunt.
	{ Fero	fers	fert,	ferimus	feris	ferunt.
	{ Fero is regular from fero.					
	{ Eram I was			we were		
Potential Imperf. Presf.	{ Poteram	s	t,	mus	tis	nt.
	{ Ero I shall or will be					
	{ Potero	s	t,	mus	tis	unt.
Imperative Pres. tense	{ Sim	velim	edam			
	{ Possim	nolim	fiam s t,	mus	tis	nt.
	{ Essem	malim	feram			
	{ Possem	vellem	ederem v. essem			
Imperative Pres. tense	{ Nolito	nollem	ferem s t,	mus	tis	nt.
	{ Mallet	mallem	ferrem			
	{ be thou	be he	let us be.	be ye	be they, or let them be	
	{ Sis	fit	simus,	sitis	fint sunt.	
	{ Es esto	esto		este estote		
	{ Noli nolito			nolite nolitote		
	{ Ede edito, edat edito		edamus,	edite editote, edant.		
	{ Es esto	esto		este estote	edunto.	
	{ fiat		fiamus,		fiant fiunto.	
	{ Fer ferto, ferat ferto,		feramus,	ferte fertote, ferant ferunto.		
Infinitive Pres. tense	{ to be					
	{ edere					
	{ v. esse					
	{ fieri					
	{ ferre					
Future	{ fore v. futurum esse.					
	{ esurum esse.					
	{ latum esse.					
	{ factum iri v. faciendum esse.					
Future	{ latum iri v. ferendum esse.					

Volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, in the Præterimperfect tense and Future tense of the Indicative Mood are formed like Verbs of the third Conjugation.

Præterperfect. { fui } { volui } { edi }
 { potui } { nolui } { factus sum } are regular.
 { malui } { tuli }

Eo and queo make ibam and quibam in the Præterimperf. and in the Future ibo and quibo, and in the Participle iens euntis.

All Verbs in io, of the third Conjugation are irregular.

All

All regular Verbs may be formed by this Table.

	Sing.			Plur.		
	I,	thou,	he.	We,	ye,	they.
	r	ris re	tur,	mur	mini	ur.
	o	as	at,	amus	atis	ant.
Present	eo	es	et,	emus	etis	ent.
tense. Do.	o	is	it,	imus	itis	unt.
	io	is	it,	imus	itis	iunt.
Præter-	abam	abas	abat,	abamus	abatis	abant.
imperfect.	ebam	ebas	ebat,	ebamus	ebatis	ebant.
Did.	ebam	ebas	ebat,	ebamus	ebatis	ebant.
	iebam	iebas	iebat,	iebamus	iebatis	iebant.
Perfect.	i	isti	it,	imus	istis	erunt.
Have.	i					ere.
Præter-	eram	eras	erat,	eramus	eratis	erant.
pluperf.						
Had.						
Future.	abo	abis	abit,	abimus	abitis	abunt.
Shall or	ebo	ebis	ebit,	ebimus	ebitis	ebunt.
will.	iam	ies	iet,	iemus	ietis	ient.
	iam	ies	iet,	iemus	ietis	ient.
Present	em	es	et,	emus	etis	ent.
May can	eam	eas	eat,	eamus	eatīs	eant.
might,	am	as	at,	amus	atis	ant.
&c.	iam	ias	iat,	iamus	iatīs	iant.
Potential.	ārem	ares	aret,	āremus	aretīs	arent.
Imper-	ērem	eres	eret,	ēremus	eretīs	erent.
fect.	ērem	eres	eret,	ēremus	eretīs	erent.
	īrem	ires	īret,	īremus	īretīs	īrent.
Perfect.	erim	eris	erit,	erimus	eritis	erint.
Præter-	issem	isses	isset,	issemus	issetis	issent.
plu.						
Future.	ero	eris	erit,	erimus	eritis	erint.
	ero	eris	erit,	erimus	eritis	erint.
Imperat.	a, ato.	et, ato.	emus.	āte, atote.	ent, anto.	
Present	e, ēto.	eat, ēto.	eāmus.	ēte, etote.	eant, ento.	
tense.	e, ito.	at, ito.	āmus.	ite, itote.	ant, unto.	
	i, ito.	iat, ito.	iamus.	ite, itote.	iant, iunto.	
Present	are	ari	Præter-	isse	to have	Sing.
and Præ.	ere	eri	per. and	to have	or had.	urum, am, um.
Imper-	ere	i	Præter-	to have	or had.	Plur.
tense.	ire	iri	pluper.	to have	or had.	uros, as, a.
Infinitive.	ans	ing	Gerunds	andi, do, dum.	* Legendi of reading.	
tense	ens			endi, do, dum.	Legendo in, with, by reading.	
Active	ens			endi, do, dum.	Per, propter	
Particip.	iens			iendi, do, dum.	Augendum, by,	
	andus, a, um.				for reading.	
Future in dus	endus, a, um.	to	after Nouns Substantives,			
	endus, a, um.	be	and Verbs Substantives.			
	iendus, a, um.					
Supines	um	to, after Verbs of motion.	† P. prat.	us, a, um, d, t, u.		
	u	to be, after facilis, dignus, &c.	† F. in rus,urus, a, um, about to			

The Passive Voice is formed from the Active in the Present Tense and all derived from it,

1. By adding *R* to *O* wherefoever it is found. *Aborabor; aor aor.*
2. By changing *M* into *R*, as, *abam abar.*
3. By changing *S* into *Ris* or *Rc*, as, *or aris are, alas abaris abare.*
4. By changing *T* into *Tur*, wherefoever it is found, as, *atatur, abatur.*
5. By changing *mur* into *mur*, as, *amur amur, abamus abamur.*
6. By changing *tis* into *mini*, as, *atit aminit, abatis abamini.*
7. In the Imperative Mood *te* is changed into *mini*, *tote* into *minur*, as, *ate atote, aminit aminur.*

8. In the Infinitive Mood *E* is changed into *I*, as, *are, ari, ere eri, ire iri*, but in the third Conjugation *ere* is only *i*, as, *legere, legi.*

9. The Future is made of the Participle of the Preter Tense and *iri*, or the Future in *Dur* and *esse*, as *Amatum iri*, or *amandum esse*; to be loved hereafter. This, and the Future in the Active Voice, were not varied formerly, now they are.

The Passive begins with the same Vowels as the Active doth, in every place, except the second Person of the third Conjugation in the Present Tense, and the second Person of the Future Tense in the first and second Conjugations, where *i* in the Active is turned into *ē* short in the Passive. As, *is* makes *eris ere*, *abis* makes *aberis abere*, *ebis* makes *eberis ehere*.

The Preterperfect Tense, and all derived from it, are made of the Participle of the Preter. Tense and *Sum*.

Indicative Mood.

Preterper. Sum v. fui.

Preterplu. Eram v. fueram.

Potential Mood.

Preterperfect. Sim. or fuerim.

Preterpluper. Essem or fuisset.

Future tense. Ero or fuero.

Infinitive, preterper. and preterplu. Esse vel fuisse.

Vocit-	o	vocitav-	i,	vocitat-	um	To call.
Mon-	eo	monu-	i,	monit-	um	To admonish.
Scalp-	o	scalps-	i,	scalpt-	um	To scratch.
Aud-	io	audiv-	i,	audit-	um	To hear.

Of

Of a Participle.

ALL words ending in *ing* are suspected to be Participles of the Present Tense, and words ending in *D. T.* or *N.* are like to be Participles of the Preter Tense: but they must have no sign at all, and may be resolved into Verbs, as *loving*, which doth love, *loved*, which is loved. A *loving* Friend, *Loving* is an Adjective. Time of *loving*, of *loving* is a Gerund in *Di.* *Wearry with loving*, *with loving* is a Gerund in *Do.* A *learned* man, *learned* is an Adjective. *Have learned*, *learned* is a Verb: but A man *learned* in the Law, *learned* is a Participle: it ends in *D*, it hath no sign at all, and will resolve into a Verb, as, *A man which is learned in the Law.*

A Participle of the Future in *Rus* is the English of the Infinitive Mood Active, with *About* put before it. As, *About to love*, *amaturus*.

A Participle of the Future in *Dur* is the same English as the Infinitive Mood Passive. As, *To be loved*, *amandus*.

Participles are formed by the Table. They are declined like Nouns Adjectives.

Their Substantive always stands before them. The same word that would be the Nominative Case to them, if you resolve them into Verbs, shall be the Substantive to them, when they are contracted into Participles. As, *God created man*, and *God did place him in Paradise*; *God created man*, placing him in *Paradise*.

If the Substantive be in the same sentence with the Participle, the Substantive is the Ablative Case absolute. As, *The King coming*, the City did rejoyce: but the King coming to the City, was Crown'd, it is not absolute.

An **Adverb** expresses the quality of a Verb, and is usually joyned with it. Sometime it is put before the Verb, sometimes after, sometimes between the sign of the Tense and Verb. Adverbs are to Verbs, as Adjectives are to Substantives. They are enumerated in Mr. Stacey's Vestibulum Novum.

505 pag. 523 **Prepositions** are here enumerated, they express the circumstances of things: their use is to tack on Substantives to Verbs, or other words governing them: they have the same common nature as signs of Cases have.

Towards, amongst, after, behind, within, without,
Between, besides, above, beneath, beyond, about,
Through, on this side, against, over, nigh to, in the Power,
At, by, for, to, except, according to, before,
Of, out of, for, before, in presence openly,
Without, until, up-to, from, in, with, by,
Under, beneath, far-off, on, into, privily.

These govern an Accusat.

Ad, *pene*, *adversus*, *cis*, *citra*, *circiter*, *extra*,
Erga, *apud*, *ante*, *secus*, *trans*, *supra* *versus* & *intra*,
Ultra, *post*, *præter*, *propter*, *prope*, *pone*, *secundum*,
Per, *circum*, *circa*, *contra*, *juxta*, *inter*, *ob*, *infra*.

These Prepositions govern an Ablat.

A, ab, absq; coram, cum, de, e, ex, pro, sine.

In signifying *In* governs an Ablative, otherwise an Accusative.

Subter and *claps*, *sub* and *super* govern both an Accusative and Ablative.

Tenus governs an Accusative. Except before words signifying two, or before words wanting the singular number. It governs a Genitive and stands after the Substantive, as, *Crurum tenus* up to the knees.

An *Interjection* is a contracted sentence: When we are in a passion, or under a pressure, instead of expressing the Nominative Case and Verb, we briefly do it by one word, as, when we see one in misery, we say, *Alas!* that is, it is a pitiful case.

Interjections are that brutal Language, whereby they give hints to one another of any thing good or bad.

We may make more or fewer Interjections in any Language, as we please.

The Second Part, or Grammar.

Grammarians may reduce all words in our English Tongue to eight Parts or Heads.

Six are sufficient in any Language distinctly to express our thoughts: of which two, the most material, and principal, viz. the Substantive and the Verb; the other four are but appendants to these. For instance; Adjectives are the manners of Substantives, with which they agree. Adverbs are the manners of Verbs, as Adjectives are of Substantives. Prepositions and signs of Cases (which we may reckon as Prepositions) tack on Substantives to the word influencing, or governing them. Conjunctions tack on sentences to sentences in a Period, as Prepositions do words to words in a sentence. If we take away Conjunctions from sentences, and Prepositions from words in a sentence, both Periods and Sentences will be but like a parcel of stones, tumbled on a heap, that make no structure. As, I give Garment stealth thee friend my hand pledge brother, &c.

Vocative Cases are extrasentential phrases, and preparation to something which shall be spoken, to which that which follows doth relate.

Infinitive Moods, Gerunds, Supines, Participles, and Interjections, are all virtual sentences, into which they may be resolved. As, O Friend, my Father, a man, dwelling in the City, delighteth to hear, me a Child, inflamed with a desire to learn. This Period may resolve thus, My Father, who is a man, and doth dwell in the City, doth delight, that he doth hear, that I, who am a Child, am inflamed with a desire that I may learn. When the Infinitive Mood is in the nature of an Oblique Case, it will resolve thus, as, I desire to learn; I desire, that I may learn. Nay more, When the Infinitive Mood is in stead of a Nominative Case to a Verb of the same signification, or an Accusative Case after a Verb of the same signification, it may be thus resolved. Curro cursum; or curro currere. I run, that I may run. Our Tongue is not so free to this way of speaking as the Latin and Greek. Sometimes it will not bear it; as, I am glad, thee to be well. When it doth, it may alwaies be resolved into the Substantive; as, I desire to learn, I desire, that I may learn. I count these a kind of idiom, or elegant way of speaking: but they serve more for brevity, and variety, than for necessity or emphasis.

I shall speak to these eight Parts of Speech in the method I have done in the Accidence, that the Child, rising to this Grammar, may not think it a new thing: but an enlargement of the old.

Figure and Species belong to all the Parts of Speech.

Figura est a fingendo. Fingere est exprimere rem veram imitatione: Thus we express figures in Tables. A word in regard of its figure is said to be Simple or compound: though a simple word in a strict sense hath no figure; quia non fingitur, tantum verba composita ex simplicibus finguntur.

Species dicitur ab antiquo Specio. As in Logick, the species signifies the parts subjected to the genus, as their root: So in Grammar, the species are the words derived from their root. As of Amo, amans, amicus, amator, amabilis, &c.

A word in regard of its species is two-fold; Primitive or derivative.

Of a Noun.

NOmen quasi novimen a nosco: It is the image, representation, mark, or name of things, or their qualities.

In the English Tongue we usually put *a, the, or an*, before names of things themselves and of their qualities.

A or An is as much as *one*. *The* is as much as *that*: but they are not so emphatical. They do denote individuation: (1.) Therefore they are not prefixt to proper Names, which do signifie a determinate individuum: we do not say, The John. (2.) They are not prefixt to Pronouns, nor Adjectives that denote individuation: we do not say, A one man, The my Book. (3.) They are not prefixt to common Names, that signifie generally: as we do not say, The justice consisteth in a mean: because justice there signifies justice in the general; but we may say, The justice of God: because it there signifies particularly.

Nouns, or Names are of two sorts. There is the name of the thing it self, which is a *Substantive*: There is the name of the manner of the thing, which is an *Adjective*.

A, T H E, and all signs of Cases do belong to the Substantive: yet they are put before the Adjective; because the Adjective usually stands between the Substantive and the sign of the Case, that it may the better be determined by the Substantive. If we place the Adjective after the Substantive, it never hath any sign; as, A man desirous of honour. Hence it is, Participles never have any sign: because they always stand after their Substantives.

Of a Substantive.

A Substantive is so called a *substantio*: because it doth support and bear the Adjective.

A Substantive is two-fold, Proper and Common.

A Substantive Proper hath not ordinarily an Adjective before it; as, we do not say *white John*: but *John is a white man*; because whiteness doth not belong to him as he is *John*: but as he is *a man*.

A Substantive Proper is not so called, as if it was proper or peculiar to one particular thing; for *John* may be given to several persons: but it is so called, because it is not common to all of the same kind; it is not common to all men, as *Book* is common to all Books.

Substantives have four things, *Number, Case, Declension, Gender*.

Numbers are two, the *singular* and the *plural*. This is usually made of the singular, by adding the letter *S*. Heretofore the plural was formed by adding *en*; as, *House, houses*. Some Substantives are irregular; as, *Man men, Foot feet, Cow kine, Wife wives, Child children*.

Nouns of multitude in the singular number are accounted in concord as plural; as, *Populus lugens*.

Two or more Substantives singular with a Conjunction Copulative between them, are accounted as one plural in concord; as, *Rex & Regina sum beati*.

Some Substantives want the plural number. Such are,

1. Proper Names, the names of Corn, of things sold by weight, Herbs, Liquors, Metals, Virtues, Vices, Ages. These oft-times want the plural number.

2. These Masculines want the plural number, *Hesperus, Vesper, Fontus, Limus, Fimus, Penus, Sanguis, Aether*.

3. These Feminines, *Fubes, Salus, Talio, Indoles, Tuffis, Pix, Humus, Lues, Sitis, Fuga, Bilis, Senectus, Juventus*.

4. These Neuters want the plural number, *Delicium, Senium, letum, Cænum, Salum, Barathrum, Virus, Pitram, Viscum, Penum, Gelu, Solium, Jubar*.

Some Substantives want the singular number.

1. These Masculines, *Manes, Majores, Cancelli, Liberi, Antes, Menses, Lemures, Fasti, Minores, [Posterity], Natales, Penates*, and the Names of places in the plural number, as, *Gabii, Locri*.

2. These Feminines, *Exuvie, Phalæx, Grates, Manubie, Idus, Amie, Inducie, Infidie, Mina, Nona, Nuge, Trice, Calende, Quisquilia, Therma, Lune, Dire, Exequie, Inferie, Ferie, Primitie, Plage, Valve, Divitie, Naptie, Lætes*; and all proper Names which have the plural number, as, *Theba, Aibene*.

3. These Neuters, *Mania, Tesqua, Præcordia, Lustra, Mopalia, Bellaria, Castra, Jussa, Sponsalia, Rostra, Crepundia, Cunabula, Exia, Effusa*. And the Feasts of Gods, as *Baccanalia*; and divers others, which would be too troublesome to enumerate.

In the Greek there is a dual number: but it is seldom used in Prose. *Ambo* and *Duo* in the Latin are in imitation of the Greek.

Cases are so called a cadendo: quoniam in Lingua Latinâ aliter atque aliter cadunt. In the English Tongue Cases are expressed by signs we call Particles, and not by different endings. Six Cases are necessary in all Languages, to be distinguished one way or another. We name in the Nominative. We accuse, or rather express the Substantive into which the Verb passes its signification in the Accusative. We express that, which is the end, object, or subject to which any thing is gotten, in the Dative. Lastly, we express the instrument, cause or manner, in the Ablative. Either the Greeks have no Ablative Case: but the Genitive and Dative supplies the want of it; or one termination serves the Dative and Ablative, as it doth in the second Declension of the Latin, and did formerly in the third. I rather incline to believe this. Doubtless the Greeks, as that were so critical in all other things, were not without a sixth Case, which other Tongues have. It is of great use: fit to express taking away, comparison, the manner, the material cause, the efficient cause, principal and instrumental. *Vir Nerone crudelior, eripuit a me lento gradum domum lapide quadrato structam vi & armis, & vulnus accepti ab illo*. Greek words, made Latin, have an Ablative Case, as, *Melior Penelope*. Latin Adjectives are put to Greek Nouns in the Ablative Case. *Cic. quâ τὸ ποδοσῆας ῥαδοτύμῃ μεῇ*; in majori ἀπογῇ fui. I believe οὐν διῶ, & ἁρπῶν are Ablatives.

Some words in the Latin Tongue are deficient in case.

1. *Notus, Natus, Jussu, Injussu, Astu, Promptu, Permissu*, have but one Case, we read *astus* and *impicius* in the plural number.

2. These

2. These have two Cases, *fortis forte, spontis sponte, plus pluris, repetundarum repetundis, iuguris iugere, verberis verberare, suppetiæ suppetias, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicis vice*: but *verberis, vicis, plus & iuguris* have all Cases in the plural number.

3. These have three Cases, *vis vim vi, precis precem prece*. *Tu* wants the Dative Case. Their plural number is intire.

4. Relatives, Interrogatives, Partitives, and all Pronouns want the Voca-tive Case.

Except *tu, meus, noster, and nostras*.

5. *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, soboles, labor*, and all Nouns of the fifth Declension, have only the three like Cases in the plural num-ber.

Ros, species, facies, acies, dies, have their plural number intire.

In all discourse we name a Substantive, and the next word is a Verb, by which we express what this Substantive is, does, or suffers. The Substan-tive first named is the Nominative Case, so called a *nominando*; and it stands in the English Tongue immediately before the Verb.

Except when a question is asked, and when the Verb is in the Imperative Mood, then to distinguish demanding and commanding from shewing, we misplace the Nominative Case; as, *Lovest thou? or dost thou love? love you, or do ye love, let a man love*.

Also when *nor* or *neither* or *there* goes before the Verb, the Nominative Case is misplaced; as, *Neither can I bear. There came a man to me*.

Also when the Nominative Case supplies the place of *If*; as, *Had he asked, he had obtained, i. if he had asked, &c.*

The Nominative Case is sometimes redundant, especially when it is parted from the Verb by any intercepting clause; as, *A man, which doth desire honour, he doth labour*.

The Nominative Case stands immediately before the Verb.

Except a Genitive Case or a Gerund in *Di* do come between; as, *The house of my Master is built, &c. Time of departing is at hand*. An Adjective, a Participle, a Conjunction or Relative, with their clauses, may come be-tween; as, *A man, (desirous of honour, desiring honour, which doth desire ho-nour, if he doth desire honour,) doth labour*. We may put any, or all these clauses after the Verb, without disturbing the sense; as, *A man doth labour, if he doth desire honour*.

The other Cases are called Oblique Cases: because they swerve from the Nomina-tive.

They are governed of the word before them, on which they do depend, according to their sign, or by some preposition; as, *I do give a Garment of my Father, by stealth, to thee my Friend, for a pledge of my love with my hand from my Brother in the Church on the Sabbath*.

To be governed, is to be directed into the Case; as, *Of the Master*, is the Geni-tive Case, if a Noun goes before. It is the Ablative Case, if a Verb goes before it. It is the Dative Case, if a verbal in *Bilis*, or a future in *Dus* go before it. We cannot tell what Case a Substantive shall be of, unless we consider, what stands before it, which may be said to govern or direct it.

Government is two-fold { Immediate,
Mediate, that is,

when a Preposition goes between the word governing, and governed, These Prepo-sitions are sometimes expressed, sometimes understood.

Except

Except Relatives, Interrogatives and Partitives, expressed by which, whom, what, in Latin qui, quæ, &c. Whether uter, what manner of qualis, how great, how much quantus, how little quantillum. These, or their Substantives, are governed of the word following; as, What Book, dost thou read? Thou didst meet with my Brother, whom thou didst salute, he doth direct, what Book I should read.

Exc. the Ablative Case absolute, which is governed of nothing; as, Christo duce.

You may, if you please, conceive a Proposition elliptical; as, Sub Christo duce, Rege veniente, ab adventu Regis.

Those Particles in English by which Substantives are directed or governed, are A, the, an, of, to, for, in, at, on, with, from, by, than.

A, T H E, A N, are not strictly signs; because they do not distinguish: but are common to all Cases; as, Of a man, to a man.

A Substantive without any sign, or a, the, or an alone, shall be the Accusative Case; as, I do give a Garment: God doth love man.

Verba rogandi, docendi, vestiendi, interrogandi, celandi, commonescendi, duplicem regunt Accus. Sic Latini, ubi passivum retinet Accusativum rei sine signo; ut, Dedocebo te istos mores. Dedoceberis a me istos mores. Moneor utilia. Posce pecuniam.

In some Constructions ægri may be understood; a grecisme the Latins grec, dily imitate; as, Dedocebo te secundum istos mores. Or esse is elliptical; as, Vocamus deum esse patrem.

Except 1. One Substantive after another without any sign belonging to the same, the Substantive following shall be the same Case with the Substantive before it, by apposition: as, I give a Garment to thee my Friend. Hence it is,

Verbs Substantives, most passive, and Verbs of gesture, have a Nominative Case after them, if they have a Nominative Case before them: They have an Accusative Case after them, if they have an Accusative Case before them. This is a kind of mediate apposition.

En and Ecce are defective Verbs, and they govern a Nominative or an Accusative Case; as, Ecce Priamum, Ecce Priamus. This is two sentences, as, Ecce, Priamus venit.

Exc. 2. A Substantive joyned with a Participle making a sentence, shall be the Ablative Case absolute.

Whilst, when, if, tho, after that, where, before a Nominative Case may be left out; then the Nominative Case may be turned into an Ablative, and the Verb into a Participle agreeing therewith; as, Whilst the King cometh. The King coming, Rege veniente.

This Participle bath sometimes Being before it, which is redundant; as, Man being fallen, Homine lapsa.

Sometimes Being is the Participle it self, and is understood in the Latin; as, Christ being our Captain, Christo duce; that is, Christo existente duce.

This may be resolved by a Preposition; as, Marco iudice palleo, i. Sub Marco iudice. Deo duce, i. Cum Deo duce.

Hic casus redditur græce in Genitivo.

Exc. 3. The Substantive without a sign to which any thing is gotten, as the end, object, or subject, it shall be the Dative Case; as, I give thee, Do tibi: I profit thee, Commodo tibi.

These Verbs after which these Substantives do come without a sign, are Verbs signifying profit, disprofit, help, favour, obeying, resisting, serving, trusting, believing, threatening, commanding, pardoning.

Alia

Also *Parco, Placeo, Dissolvo, Patrocino, Medeo, Libet, Indulgeo, Suadeo, Blandior, Doleo, Suadeo.*

Also many Neuters and Passives compounded with *pre, ad, con, sub, anti, post, ob, in, and inter.*

After all these Verbs, and divers others, *To is understood*, which doth appear in a synonymous word; as, *I profit thee; that is, I am profitable to thee.*

I do confess this Exception is obscure: because it is upon the same hypothesis as Lillii's Syntax: but in regard it is but one, it may be the better born with. It is the Masters task to take special notice of it, and to make it good by examples, as they occur.

I am sure it is as good as Lillii's, where there are six blind Exceptions. (1.) Ex his quidam efferuntur. (2.) Hac variam habent constructionem. (3.) Dicimus etiam tempero. (4.) At ex his quidam. (5.) Pauca ex his mutant Dativum. (6.) Aliquando additur Ablativus cum prepositione. Which these Verbs are, and when this alteration is, we do not find, Jam sumus ergo pares.

Exc. 4. The word coming without a sign after *Satago, Misereor, Misereor, Interest* and *Refert* shall be the Genitive. *He doth dispatch my business, Misereor tui meorum, i. Agis sat rerum mearum. Misereor tui, i. Miseria tui me tenet. Interest Regis, i. Est inter negotium Regis.*

Me, thee, him, her, us, you, whom, are made by mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, cuja, which are Ablatives Feminine agreeing with nothing.

Ita uter ibidem, they are Accusatives plural. Interest mea, i. Est inter mea negotia.

I leave every body to think what they please. We find huic misereor.

Græcæ regunt accusativum; excipe ὁραγγίζουσι.

Exc. 6. The word coming, without a sign, after Verbs signifying *want, and fear*, may be a Genitive or Ablative; as, *Potior rerum, i. Potior imperium rerum. Potior rebus, i. Potior a rebus. Careo pecuniæ, græcè en intelligitur. Careo pecuniâ, the Latin Preposition ex is understood.*

Exc. 7. The Substantive coming without a sign after *fungor, fruor, utor, nitor, sto* to abide, *vescor, vivo* for *victus*, this is the Ablative Case; as, *I perform my office, I use my liberty, I eat bread.*

This resolution seems to be too much forc'd. Fungor officium in officio, fruor fructum ex villa, utor militatam ex libris, victus victum ex pecunia.

Exc. 8. The word coming without a sign after *reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor* and *memini*, shall be the Accusative; sometimes it may be the Genitive, as, *Memini tuorum consiliorum, i. memini mentionem tuorum consiliorum.*

Exc. 9. The word of price without any sign shall be the Ablative; as, *Is est a shilling, Constat solido.*

That is, it stands in a shilling: for the word of price hath usually the sign of the Ablative Case; as, I esteem it at a shilling, I sold it for a shilling.

Except So much, how much, more, less, how much soever, put without Substantives, whether they have signs or no shall be the Genitive. This is a Grecisme, It may be resolved thus, Emi pluri, i. Emi pretio pluri aris. Quanti emisti, i. pretio quanti aris emisti.

Verbs incipiendi, desinendi, sedandi, consequendi, & fruendi, dominandi, contemendi, accusandi, damnandi, admirandi, privandi, curandi, participandi, communicandi fere Genitiv. regunt, sed quædam variè construuntur. Latini aliquando imitantur, ut Hor. Regnavit agrestium populorum.

Ἐπειτα, ὡς ἔπειτα, καὶ ὡς ἔπειτα Genitivum aut Dativ: Latini aliquando imitantur, Ter. Dæcet vobis.

Verba sensus Genitivo gaudem præter illa quæ ad visum pertinet: Verba gustus & tactus Genitiv. cum pars significatur, aliter Accusativum.

Regulariter spatium temporis in Ablativo, duratio temporis in Accusativo ponitur & Latine & Græcè; sed Græci promiscue utantur, & Latini imitantur.

There seems to be a Preposition understood, before words signifying time; as, *Mansit annum*, i. *mansit per annum*; or *in annum*. *Vixit annos centum*, i. *vixit ad annos centum*, or *per annos centum*. *Horâ primâ*, i. *in horâ primâ*. *Hoc diei dormitasti in orio*, i. *ad hoc tempus diei*. *Quum hujus diei venit in mentem*, i. *mentio hujus diei*.

Distans loci vel mensura rei regulariter apud Latinos fit per Accusativum, sed Græcè per Genitivum. Hinc Latini reddunt in Ablativo, & mensuram vel aliquando in Genitivo.

This may be resolved by a Preposition, *Altus septem pedes*, i. *altus ad vel per septem pedes*. *Altus septem pedum*, i. *altus mensurâ septem pedum*.

Omnia Verba regunt Accusativum nominis ab eo deducti.

Græci passim utuntur in oratione soluta Accusativo per Synecdochen; Latini avide imitantur, *Æthiops albus dentes*.

Verba sequendi, reprehendendi, utendi, fidendi, diffidendi, invidendi, Dativum. *Quedam commodandi & incommodandi, regunt Accusativum*. Hinc Latini ledet te, nocet tibi.

Verba precandi, blandiendi, convitiandi, Dativ. vel Accusativum.

O F.

Of after a Noun is a sign of a Genitive Case; as, *I give the Garment of my Father, Do vestem patris*.

Exc. after *dignus, indignus, opus & usus* signifying need, of is a sign of the Ablative, as, *Worthy of honour, Dignus honore*. A Substantive governs a Genitive Case immediately: Adjectives do govern mediately, whether it be Genitive or Ablative.

Of after a Substantive signifying possession, is elegantly expressed in English by an Adjective possessive; as, *The house of my Father, my Fathers house. The Book of my Master, my Masters Book. This Friend of mine, hic meus amicus, this my Friend. Domus patris, or domus paterna. It is the Master work to teach the Child to untie this knot, and all other of this nature, when they occur*.

Certain words seeming to be Participles govern a Genitive Case; as, *Appetens vini, amans uxoris*: but they are in truth Substantives, A desirer of wine, a lover of his wife.

The Greeks make of after all Adjectives by the Preposition *ἐν*. The Latins imitate it, *Lassus viarum*, i. *ἐν viarum*; *Integer vitæ*, i. *ἐν vitæ*.

Hence Adjectives signifying fulness or emptiness, govern a Genitive or Ablative; as, *Plenus ἐν vini*, in imitation of the Greek; or *ex vino*, according to the Latin.

For the same reason words signifying the praise or dispraise of a thing, are the Genitive or Ablative; as, *Puer ἐν bonæ indolis*, after the Greek; or *ex bonæ indole*, according to the Latin.

Of after a Verb or Participle is made by a Preposition; as, He is beloved of the Master, Amatur a magistro.

If Of signify concerning it is made by De; He doth speak of the Master, Loquitur de magistro.

Of seems to come after a Noun, and is made by a Preposition: but it is not so, as, Poculum ex auro, i. poculum factum ex auro.

Of seems to come after Verbs of accusing, condemning and warning, and is a sign of the Genitive: but there is a Substantive ellipted, as, Acculo te furti, i. Accuso de crimine furti.

There is the same reason for Of after the Verb Sum. He is of greater courage, than counsel: Est majoris animi, quam consilii, i. Est homo majoris animi, quam est homo consilii.

These Verbs pœnitet, pudet, tædet, piget, miseret, miserescit, seem to have a Genitive Case after them with Of: but there is a Substantive implied in the Verb which governs it, as, Pœnitet me stultitiæ, i. pœnitentia stultitiæ tenet me: So pudor, tædium, pigritia, misericordia. If this seem to be forc'd, take it your own way.

Verbals in Bilis, futures in Dus, and many times Verbs Passives, in imitation of the Greeks, govern a Dative Case with Of; as, Quæ mihi probantur, febilis mihi, stendus mihi.

T O, F O R.

To or for are signs of the Dative Case; as, I give to thee for a pledge.

To signifies finem cui; as, I give to thee. For signifies the finem cui, or finem cuius; as, I give for a pledge. When ever a word signifies the end, subject or object, to which any thing is gotten; that word is the Dative Case.

To is often understood, as I have shew'd in the second Exception, under no sign, which doth in the nature of the thing belong to this place. The Master must teach the Beginner to express this, and all other signs ellipted; and it is well he may scape so too.

Exc. To coming after attinet, pertinet, spectat, loquor, hortor, invito, provocho, addo, voco, and words of like signification; also after words signifying readiness, and words of motion, it is made by the Preposition Ad; as, I walk to thee, Ambulo ad te. To, is rendred by several Prepositions, according to the import of it.

Adjectiva similitudinis, quæ reatum significant, & quædam alia regunt Genitivum, rarius Dativum; Latini imitantur, similis domini.

Antici usurpant Accusativum pro Dativo, ubi significant bene aut malè fieri cuiuspiam; hinc duplex Accusativus; ut totum & æquum.

For, the end, may be rendred by a Preposition, and in other senses, whether it be before a word of time, a word of price, a word signifying the cause or reason of a thing; or whether it imports commutation or retribution; For is made by one of these Prepositions expressed or understood, pro, de, præ, in, ad, ob, propter.

The idiomatical use of for ought to be left to the critical Grammar. What hath been said directs as far as Lilly, and is much plainer.

W I T H.

With signifying the cause or manner, is a sign of the Ablative Case; as, I give with my hand, Do manu.

Cum is ellipted to prevent ambiguity; as, *Tetigit eum hastā, not cum hastā*; least we understand it thus, *Tetigit eum & hastam*. When there is no danger of ambiguity, *Cum* may be inserted; as, *Vidi gladium, cum quo se percussit*.

With is expressed by *Cum*, when it signifies Society; *I do walk with my friend, Ambulo cum amico*.

Suigræcæ est signum Dativi casus, Latini imitantur. Solus tibi certat Amintor.

With after Verbs of comparing, being angry with, to meet with, is (after the manner of the Greeks) a sign of the Dative; *Comparatur mihi, occurrit mihi, exandescit mihi*.

With importing *at*, is made by *Apud*: importing *from*, is made by *A*.

B Y.

By the instrumental cause or manner, and after Comparatives and Superlatives, is a sign of the Ablative Case: otherwise it is made by *per, secundum*, or *juxta, prope, de, e, ex, a, ab*; as, *He was slain by his enemy by a fountain, Occisus est inimico per [juxta prope] fontem*. He was wounded by his own fear first, then he was slain by the way side, *Vulneratus est imprimis suo ipsi metu, deinde occisus est juxta viam*. Wounded by his Ear, *Vulneratus secundum aurem*. De me nihil sciet, *He shall know nothing by me*. He is more learned by much, *Est doctior multo*. By after Passives is made by *per*; as, *The thing is done by him, Res agitur per illum*.

With and by signifying the cause or manner, are signs of the Ablative Case; because some Preposition is understood, which governs an Ablative Case; as, *A, ab, abs, de, e, ex*; as, *Vocare aliquem nomine, i. ex nomine*; more hominum facis, *i. de more*; horres frigore, *i. a frigore*. Veteres oratores imbuebantur Grammaticæ, Musicæ, Oratoricæ, *i. veteres oratores imbuebantur æ Grammaticæ, &c. Implentur veteris Bacchi, i. liquore*.

F R O M.

From is a sign of the Ablative Case, or it is made by a Preposition; as, *I do give from my brother, Do fratre, or a fratre*.

From after Verbs of taking away may be a sign of the Dat. as, *He hath taken a pen from me, Eripuit pennam mihi*.

The Ablative Case of the Latins answers the Genitive Case of the Greeks; because the Prepositions in the Greek governing a Genitive Case, are for the most part analogom to those in the Latin which govern an Ablative. Substantives in the Latin are often put into the Genitive Case, because *en* or *im* is understood; as, *Abstine irarum, define querelarum*; *en* is sometimes expressed, as, *Vis ex imbrium aquæ occupaverit*. Descriptio ex duodecim signorum sit figurata; ἀπὸ ἀγῶν, ἀπὸ θεῶν &c., Homer.

T H A N, In. A T.

Than after Comparatives in the same sentence is a sign of the Ablative Case, or it may be made by *quàm*. *He is more learned than his brother, Est doctior fratre, i. præ fratre*; or, *est doctior quàm frater est*.

In, at, importing the value, and when it may be turned into *in* and *on* relating to time, are signs of the Ablative Case; as, *He was in the school [at the School] on the Sabbath, Erat in schola Sabbato*.
Exc.

Exc. 1. Before proper Names of lesser places of the first Declension and second Declension and singular Number, and before *home, ground, war*, they are signs of the Genitive Case.

This construction may be resolved by a Substantive understood; as, He is at London, *Est Londini*, i. in urbe Londini. He is at home, *Est domi*, i. in aedibus domi. He is on the ground, *Est humi*, i. solo humi. He is at war, *Est militie*, i. est negotii militie. If these words have an Adjective put to them, then they are the Ablative Case; as, He was born at great Rome, *Natus erat magna Romæ*. He doth lie on the hard ground, *Cubat in dura humo*.

Ex. 2. After Verbs of esteeming is the sign of the Genitive: But *estimo* may have an Ablative also; as, He doth esteem it at a shilling, *Pendet solidi*, *æstimat solidi*, or *solido*. The word of price is put into the Ablative Case after all Verbs, and is bath usually at or for, with, which are signs of the Ablative Case; sometimes it bath no sign.

Here also is a Substantive understood, on which this Genitive Case is governed; as, *Pendet pretio solidi*, *æstimat pretio magni æris*. This resolves that elegancy of *Tanti quanti pluris minoris tantivis tantidem quanticumque*;

I think these Rules, accommodated to the signs of Cases known to every English man, are competent for a Beginner, and may raise as high as Lilli's Rules for government. I am sure they are more easie, and lay a plainer and firmer foundation for the elegancy of the Tongue, than any Rules can, founded upon the signification or enumeration of the preceding word; We ought to rough-file in the same figure we intend to polish.

To convince those, yet unsatisfied, let them compare these Rules by signs, to Lilli's, by the signification of the preceding word.

I say, Of after a Noun is a sign of the Genitive Case.

Lilly saith, 1. *Quum duo Substantiva*. 2. *Adjectivum in neutro genere*. 3. *Law & vituperium rei*. 4. *Adjectiva quæ ad Copiam*. 5. *Adjectiva quæ desiderium*. 6. *Adjectiva verbalia in ax*. 7. *Nomina partitiva*. 8. *Comparativa & Superlativa*. 9. *Sum Genitivum postulat*. 10. *Verba accusandi*. 11. *His impersonalibus, pœnitet*. 12. *Participiorum voces*. 13. *Quædam adverbis loci*.

I say Of after a Verb is made by a Preposition.

Lilly saith, 1. *Passivus additur Ablat*. 2. *Quædam accipiendi*. 3. *Mereor cum adverbis*. 4. *Verba implendi*. 5. *Verbum impersonale passivæ*. 6. *Vapulo venio*.

I say the word having To or For is the Dat.

Lilly saith, 1. *Adjectiva quibus commodum*. 2. *Huc referuntur nomina ex con*. 3. *Opus Adjective pro necessariis*. 4. *Numeralia in alio sensu*. 5. *Nomina diversitatis*. 6. *Exosus, per-sus*. 7. *Omnia verba acquisitive posita*. 8. *Verbis significantibus commodum*. 9. *Verba comparandi*. 10. *Verba dandi*. 11. *Verba promittendi*. 12. *Verba sciendi*. 13. *Verba imperandi*. 14. *Verba obsequendi*. 15. *Verba minandi*. 16. *Sum cum compositis*. 17. *Verba composita cum præ, ad*. 18. *Mutant aliquando*. 19. *Est pro habeo*. 20. *Huic consine est suppetit*. 21. *Sum cum compositis*. 22. *In Dativum feruntur hæc impersonalia*. 23. *Quædam adverbis*. 24. *Est autem ubi in Dativum vertitur*.

I say after *attinet, spectat, loquor, hortor, invito, provocho*, and words of motion, To is made by Ad.

Lilly saith, 1. *His vero attinet*. 2. *Ex his quædam efferuntur*. 3. *Quædam variam habent constructionem*. 4. *Nomina appellativa*. 5. *Verbis significantibus*. 6. *Ad hunc modum utimur Rus*.

I say with and by the cause and manner, and after Comparatives is a sign of the Ablative Case.

Lilly saith, 1. *Adjectiva regunt ablativum.* 2. *Forma vel modus rei.* 3. *Frædinus, contentus.* 4. *Verba abundandi.* 5. *Quodvis verbum.* 6. *Ad verba diversitatis.* 7. *Tanto quanto.*

I say from is made by a Preposition, expressed or understood.

Lilly saith, 1. *Nomina diversitatis.* 2. *Numeralia in alio sensu.* 3. *Natus, prognatus.* 4. *Diversa verbis implendi.* 5. *Verbis significantibus motum a loco.* 6. *Ad eundem modum usurpatur Rm.*

I say in or at is a Preposition.

Lilly saith, 1. *Nomina appellativa.* 2. *Quibuscumque verbis subjicitur.* 3. *Quæ significant partem temporis.* 4. *Verum si proprium nomen loci.*

I say a Substantive without any particular sign shall be the Accusative.

Lilly saith, 1. *Verba transitiva.* 2. *Quin etiam verba intransitiva.* 3. *Hæc impersonalia accusandi.* 4. *His impersonalibus subjicitur.* 5. *Quæ autem duratione.* 6. *Magnitudinis mensura.* 7. *Ex his quedam efferuntur.* 8. *Quedam variam habent constructionem.* 9. *Spatium loci.* 10. *Averbia accusandi eosum admittunt.* 11. *En & ecce.* 12. *Hunc accusativum mutant auctores.* 13. *Ingens præterea adjectivorum.*

There is no intelligible rule when to make To before a Verb by the Infinitive Mood, Gerunds, Supines, Futures in *Dm*. I omit the Exceptions for brevity's sake: they just ballance one another.

Declensions.

Declensions are five, by which all Substantives and Adjectives are declined.

Except in the first Declension.

1. Some Greek Nouns in *as, es, and e*; as, *Aeneas, Anchises, Penelope* are thus declined,

Nom. *As, Voc. A, Accus. An or Am.*

Nom. *Es, Voc. E or A, Accus. En, Abl. E or A.*

Nom. *E, Voc. E, Acc. En, Gen. Es, Ab. E.*

Genitives aliquando desinit in *As*, more grecorum, ut *Dux ipse vias.*

Dea, mula, equus, liberia, make their Dative and Ablative in *abus*; we read also *dominabus, sociabus, famulabus*, its like to difference the sex.

Filia and *nata* make *is* and *abus*.

~~et in his casibus in finebusque signis, ut in his casibus~~

Except in the second Declension.

1. *Deus* make *voc. Deus. Filius* makes *fili*.

2. *Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius*, make their Vocative in *e*, or in *us*.

3. Proper Names in *ius* make their Vocative Case in *i*. *Georgius*, Voc. *Georgi*.

4. Nom. *Domus*, Genit. *Domī* and *domūs*, Genit. plu. *Domorum* and *domum*.

Domus is rarely used in Nom. Voc. Ac. plural, after the fourth Declension.

5. Some Greek Nouns in *os, on, eus*, are thus declined,

Nom. Ac. *Os, Gen. O.*

Nom. *eus*, Voc. *eu*, Ac. *es*, Gen. *eos* or *ei*, Dat. *ei* or *eo*, Ab. *eo*.

~~et in his casibus in finebusque signis, ut in his casibus~~
~~et in his casibus in finebusque signis, ut in his casibus~~
~~et in his casibus in finebusque signis, ut in his casibus~~

Except in the third Declension.

1. Neuters in *al*, *ar*, and *e*, for the most part make their Ablative in *i*; as, *Veſtigal*, *Calcar*, *Mare*; Abl. *Veſtigali*, *Calcari*, *Mari*.

2. *Buris*, *pelvis*, *clavis*, *puppiſ*, *ſecuriſ*, *torquiſ*, *turriſ*, *veſtiſ*, *ſekriſ*, *naviſ*, *bipenniſ*, *aqualiſ*, make their Accuſ. in *em* or *im*, and their Abl. in *e* or *i*.

3. *Vim*, *ſitim*, *uſſim*, *charibdim*, and all Adjectives in *er*, *iſ*, and *e*, make their Ablat. in *i*; as, *Triſte*, *Triſti*. Proper Names in *e*, like theſe Adjectives, make their Abl. in *i*; as, *Clemente*, Abl. *Clementi*.

4. All other Adjectives make their Ablative Caſe in *e* or *i*. Moſt words, whoſe Ablative is *i*, make their Genitive plural in *ium*, and the Neuter Gender *ia*, if they have any; as *triſteſ*, *triſtium*, *triſtia*.

5. The names of Feaſts wanting the ſingular number, make their Genitive plural ſometimes in *ium*, ſometimes in *iorum*, ſometimes in *ium* and *iorum*; as, *Floralia* *floralium*, *Agonalia* *agonaliorum*, *Saturnalia* *ſaturnalium* and *ſaturnaliorum*.

6. When the Nom. ends in two Conſonants, all words not increaſing, and words in *as* make their Genitive plural in *ium*; as, *Urbiſ* *urbium*, *collis* *collium*; *man* *marium*, a few excepted.

7. Words derived of the Greeks often times follow the fifth Declenſion of the Greeks, even in the irregularities of it; as, Nom. *Dapniſ*, Voc. *Dapni*, Ac. *Dapniſ*, Gen. *Dapniſ*, Dat. *Dapnidi*.

Thetiſ, *Theti*, *Thetin*.

Pariſ, *Parida* & *Parin*.

Problemaſ, Dat plu. *problematiſ*, inſtead of *problematiſ*, of the old word *problematum*. All of the ſame termination are thus declined,

The *Fourth* and *Fifth* Declenſions ſeem to be contractions and irregularities of the third, as the five contracted Declenſions of the Greek are of the fifth of the Simples: for anciently from *Annus* they did ſay, Gen. *Annuiſ*, &c.

Nom. *Jeſuſ*, Accuſ. *Jeſum*, in all other Caſes *Jeſu*.

Arcuſ, *lacuſ*, *artuſ*, *acuſ*, *tribuſ*, *ſicuſ*, *ſpecuſ*, *quercuſ*, *portuſ*, *partuſ*, *veruſ*, make their Ablative in *ubuſ*, as, *Arcuſ* *arcubuſ*.

A Subſtantive is but of one Declenſion, except *deliciuſ*, *nundinuſ*, *epuluſ* and *balneuſ*; plu. *deliciae*, *nundinae*, *epulae*, *balnea*; and Redundants which are very numerous.

Genders.

GENUS dicitur a gigno genui, quia per mares & ſuminas propagantur genera.

There ought to be but two Genders, the *Maſculine* for hee, the *Feminine* for ſhee: The *Neuter*, applied to things, is not a Gender, but a negation; that is, it is neither he, nor ſhee.

The Common of two is miſcalled. It ſhould be The *Doubtful*; becauſe it is but of one Gender at one time according to what it ſignifies.

That which is called The *Doubtful*, may be better named The *Common* of two; becauſe it is indifferent at the ſame time to either.

The *Epicen* and *Common* of three are ſuperfluous.

In the *Engliſh* we do not at all conſider the Gender, but expreſs the *Male* and *Female* by diſtinct words; as, A *King*, a *Queen*; a *Maſter*, a *Miſtriſſ*; a *Father*,

ther, a Mother. If we have not these distinct words, we use those Adjectives; as, A male Hare, a female Hare; as the Latins sometimes did, *aquilæ mares, pisces feminae*. Yet our Tongue is intelligible enough, because our Adjectives have but one termination.

In the Latin there are three simple Genders, Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter; which should have distinct terminations assigned to each of them, was the Tongue exactly fitted to the nature of the thing: but they have not. *Perpenna, Lecca* the names of men have Feminine ending. *Glycerium, amasium*, terms peculiar to Women, have a Neuter ending. *Gladius* hath a Masculine, *Musa* a Feminine, yet are neither.

In Grammar therefore we do not so much consider the nature of the thing, as the structure of the sentence; neither indeed should we ever consider the Grammatical Gender of a Substantive, were it not for the sake of the Adjective, that hath several terminations adapted to the several terminations of the Substantive, with which it agrees. *Grammarians* are not agreed among themselves concerning the Genders of Substantives, the way of knowing them is so uncertain.

A posteriore, we know the Gender of a Substantive by the termination of an Adjective we find put to it in *Classic* Authors.

A priori, the Genders of Substantives are known { by the Signification.
by the Declension.

Rules by the Signification are four.

R. 1. The names of offices and things belonging to the Male kind are Masculine. These are the names of God, Men, Rivers, Moneths, Winds, and Mountains; as, *Bacchus, Johannes, Thamesis, Januarius, Ausser, Taurus, Consul, Poeta*.

When the names of Men, Rivers, Moneths, Winds, Mountains, have a Feminine or Neuter termination, they are yet for the most part accounted Masculine, because *vir, fluvius, mensis, ventus, or mons* is understood to them. *Pegnum*, the name of a Boy, is Masculine, because *puer* is understood. For the same reason the Compounds of *As*, as, *Centullis*, are Masculine, because *nummus* is understood; except *uncia* derived, *quali ex unica parte*.

Some words that primarily and properly signify action, and are applied to men or women as effectors of them, reserve the Gender of their primary and proper signification. *Custodiz, vigiliz* are Feminine, though performed by men; *Anaium, mancipium* are Neuter.

R. 2. The names of offices and things belonging to the Female kind are Feminine. These are Goddesses, Women, Cities, Countries, Islands, and Trees; as, *Juno, Maria, Londinum, Gallia, Anglia, Ulmus, Mater, Soror, Uxor*.

When the termination of Women, Cities, Countries, Islands, or Trees, require an Adjective of a Masculine or Neuter ending, there is an ellipsis of *mulier, urbs, regio, insula, arbor, or such like*, that the Adjective is usually the Feminine Gender.

Except *Sulmo, agragus, and pinus*, are of the Masculine.

Argos, Tiber, Freneste, Siler, Sabur, thus *Robur, Acer*, are of the Neuter. *Anxur* is Masculine and Neuter.

R. 3. The names of offices and things belonging both to the Male and Female kind, are of the Masculine when we intend the Male, and of the Feminine when we intend the Female; as, *Parens* is the Masculine when we mean the Father, and so in the rest, *Heres, Sacerdos, &c.*

Many

The Second Part.

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Many Verbs in A, as, *Advena, indigena, &c.* which have a common signification, shall not have a Feminine Adjective joyned with them, unless we have authority for the contrary.

R. 4. All Nouns in *um*, and all Nouns undeclined, are of the Neuter Gender.

Nouns undeclined, are, (1.) The names of letters, *Alpha, Beta.* (2.) Any word, or words, put for it self, as the word *Bonus.* (3.) Many in *u* and *i*; as, *Genu, Gummi.* (4.) *Tempe tot quot nil nihil inilar.* (5.) Barbarous words (as they call them,) as, *Abraham, Cam.* 5. All Cardinals from three to a hundred in Latin; as, *Quatuor, Quinq;* and from four to a hundred in Greek, as, *πυρὶ ἑξ.*

These Latin words have but one termination in the Latin, but they have all Cases in the English unto which this termination answers.

Rules by the Declension.

All Nouns of the first Declension are of the Feminine Gender. Latin words derived from the Greeks, retain the Gender of the Greeks; as, *Cometa planeta,* are masc. because they come from the Greeks, *κομήτης πλανήτης.*

All Nouns of the second Declension are Masculine.

Except 1. *Humus, domus, alvus, colus, ficus* (a fig, or fig-tree) *vannus, carbasus.*

And Nouns in *us* derived from Greeks in *ος*; as, *Papyrus, Antidotus,* with some others; are Feminine.

Except 2. *Chaos, pelagus, virtus,* and Nouns in *on* Neuter.

Except 3. *Vulgus* Masc. and Neuter.

Except 4. *Rubus, phaselus, barbitus, grossus, balanus,* are Doubtful.

Third Declension.

Rule 1. All Nouns of the Third Declension ending in *an, in, on, or, er, es,* are Masculine.

Except 1. Nouns in *do* and *go* of more than two Syllables, and Nouns in *is* which come of Verbs; as *alio ditio, communio, seditio, talio, conditio, portio, perduellio, balo, Argo, grando, caro*: also *sindon, icon, edon,* and *dor, ces, simier, arbor,* are Feminine. *Harpago* is Masc.

Except 2. *Ver, iter, piper, cadaver, verber, tuber, uber, gingiber, laser, cicter, papaver, jiser, spinther, laver, equor, marmor, ador, cor,* &c. Neut.

Rule 2. All Nouns of the Third Declension in *as, is, aus, ys, es, ex,* and *s,* with a Consonant going immediately before *s,* the Feminine.

Except 1. *Elephas, adamas, vas—adi,* as, *coles, vepres, des.* In *is*; *natalis, equalis*: the compounds of *as,* as *centussis, lignis, orbis, callis, caulis, foliis, collis, mensis, ensis, fustis, funis, panis, penis, crinis, ignis, cassis, fascis, torris, senis, piscis, unguis, vermis, vestis, postis, axis, glis, pulvis, sodalis, cencbris* (a snake) *lapis, mugilis, cucumis, cinis, ammis, sanguis, vomis, acinaces, unicornis*; also *Dens* with its compounds, and *mont, pons, fons, rudens, torrens, sepi, merops, chalybs, hydrops, gryps*; also *fornix, voluox, calix, grex, spadix, bombyx,* and the compounds of *uncia,* as *deunx*; also all words in *es,* which increase in the Genitive case, and all words in *ax* and *ex,* of more than one syllable are Masculine.

Except *Merceres, quies, teges, merget, compes, seges*; also *balec, tomex, forfex, carex, forpex, supellex, smilax, fornax,* are Feminine.

Except 2. *Asi, nepenthes, hippomanes, cacoethes, vas—asis, atriplex,* are Neuter.

Except

Except 3. *Ales, torques, palumbus, canalis, finis, anguis, clunus, corbis, stirps* (the stalk of a tree,) *adepti, serpens, rudens, scrobs, obex, imbrex, silex*, are Doubtful.

Rule 3. All Nouns of the Third Declension, in *a, c, e, l, n, ar, ur, us, i*, are Neuter.

Except 1. *Sal, sol, mugil, splen, lichen, lien, ren, peñen, hymen, attagen, salar, fur, fursur, thurtur, vultur, mu, lepus*, and the compounds of *pes* Masculine.

Except 2. *Virtus, tellus, grus, incus, subscus, salus, palus, pecus—cudus, inventus, senectus, servitus*; Feminine.

Fourth Declension.

All Nouns of the Fourth Declension in *us* are Masculine, and in *u* are Neuter.

Except 1. *Acus, manus, tribus, porticus, idus*, are Fem.

Except 2. *Specus, penus*, Masc. and Fem.

Fifth Declension.

All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are of the Fem. Gender.

Except 1. *dies* Masculine and Feminine in the singular number, and only of the Masc. in the plural.

Except 2. *meridies* the Masc.

Of an Adjective.

ADJECTIVES are so called *ab adjiendo*, because they are added to the Substantive as the *manners of them*; therefore they agree with them, or are directed by them.

Several Adjectives may be put before one Substantive; as, Our three good old men.

In the English Tongue they usually stand between the sign of the Case and the Substantive, and are undeclined words.

The Master must cause the Scholar to take special notice of Adjectives, Possessives, and Relatives.

An Adjective possessive is made of any Substantive which is the Genitive Case; as, The house of my Father, my Fathers house.

If the Substantive plural end in *s*, the double *ss* is contracted into one; as, The House of Lords, the Lords House.

The Relative Adjective is often joyned by a hyphen, and variously rendered into Latin; as, A Sea-bird, *Piscis marinus, ex mari, ad mare pertinens*.

Turkey Voyage, *Navigatio in Tarcicam*. Mans-slaughter, *Humana cedes, homicidium, cedes hominu*.

These Adjectives, when they signify the matter of which a thing is made, are in *en*. A Ring of Gold, a golden Ring, a Vessel of Brass, a brass Vessel.

The Pronoun *Substantivus* whose must be thus resolved, Whose Book is this, the Book of whom.

Relatives in the Latin everlastingly begin the sentence, except in this construction.

The Adjective (though undeclined in the English) hath Number, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

I shall not dispute, whether *Adjectives* properly have *Gender*, to be sure they have a termination or terminations accommodated in the structure of a sentence to all *Genders*, which are (though improperly) called *Genders*.

An *Adjective* hath *Number*, *Case* and *Gender*, by the *Substantive* following with which it agrees, or is directed.

Because an *Adjective* is undeclined in the *English*, it cannot direct it self; therefore it must be directed by something extrinsecal, which is the *Substantive* after it, of which it is the manner.

Exc. 1. *Pronomina possessiva Genitivum post se recipiunt coherentem cum in- cluso primitivo.* My own house, *Mea ipseus domus*.

Except two or more *Substantives* singular with a *Conjunction* copulative between them; they have an *Adjective* of the plural number. This agrees with the *Substantive* of the most worthy *Gender*.

Though *Adjectives* can no more turn into *Substantives*, than *Accidents* can turn into *Substances*: yet where their *Substantives* are alwayes, or for the most part understood, in *Grammar* they may be put *substantively*, and considered in every regard as *Substantives* in making and parsing *Latin*; they are to be accounted of the same *Gender* as the *Substantive* they relate to; as, *Dives* vid. *homo*. *Annularis* vid. *digitus*. *Eremitus*, continens vid. *terra*. *Præsens* vid. *tempus*. *Bonum* a good thing. *Negotium* is understood.

When *part* is the *Substantive*, the *Adjective* is usually the *Neuter Gender*; as, *Id manuce*, That part of the wallet; *Paululum pecunia*, A little part of money; because *paucus* is understood.

This concord comprehends the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*. The *Antecedent* is a word that stands in a former sentence before the *Relative*, and may be repeated again of the *Relative* without disturbing the sense; as, I met a man, which man I did salute. It is sometimes repeated by good Authors, *Cicer*. *Ego tibi illam Auciliam legem restituo, quâ lege multi simul accusati*. If this was never done, to avoid the intricacy of a third Concord it might be allowed to conceive it in our minds, and then the *Relative* will agree with the *Adjective* after it, in *Number*, *Case* and *Gender*, as other *Adjectives* do, whose *Substantives* are often also understood.

Adjectiva permutant suum substantivum in genitivum: maxime nomina par- titiva, partitivè posita, interrogativa & certa numeralia genitivo, a quo genus mutantur, gaudent. Latini imitantur. Quisquis deorum. Primus omnium, i. Quisquis ex numero deorum.

Anticè relativum ponitur in eodem casu cum antecedente, i. Casus irabit ad se easum. Utor libris, quibus habeo. Non licet nobis esse tam disertis, pro disertis. Non vacat mihi esse securo, pro esse securum. This is an *Antiptosis*.

This concord is interrupted by *syilepsis*, which is a figure by which we express one thing in words, and conceive another thing in our minds, i. we make the *Substantive* and the *Adjective* disagree in *Number* or *Gender*, or both, *Cicer*. *Duo importuna prodigia, quos egestas, &c.* *Liv*. *Capita conjurationis virgis casti. Virg*. *Alterum in alterius mactantes sanguine cernam*. This discord happens also between the *Nominative Case* and the *Verb*.

Adjectives stand before their *Substantives*.

Adjectives sometimes stand after their *Substantives*, that is, When they govern a *Case*, or when they pass their signification into an other word; as, A man desirous of honour.

Participles alwayes stand after their *Substantives*; because they alwayes influence another word with their signification.

They are contracted *Verbs*, when they were *Verbs*, they had a *Nominative Case* before them. When the *Verb* is contracted into a *Participle*, the same word shall be the *Substantive* to it, which was the *Nominative Case* being a *Verb*.

The declining of Adjectives.

Adjectives put Substantively are declined only in that Gender their Substantive is of; as, *Annularis* is the Masculine, as, *digitus*. *Continens* is the Feminine, as *terra*. *Præsens* is the Neuter, as *tempus*. This Rule is to be observed in *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, qui, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*; when they are Pronoun Substantives.

Thus to conceive of Adjectives doth exceedingly shorten the notion both of concord and government; because these things occur so frequently almost in every sentence.

Campester, volucer, celebris, celer, atq; saluber; pedester, equester, acer, paluster, alacer, sylvester, are of the third Declension, and have three terminations in the Nominative Case; as, *Celer* Masculine, *Celeris* Feminine, *Celere* Neuter; or *Celeris* is Masculine and Feminine, *Celere* the Neuter: the other Cases are like *Tristis*.

Nom. Acc. *plur*, Genit. *pluris*; this word is only of the Neuter Gender in the singular Number. The plural Number is perfect, Nom. Voc. Ac. *plures* and *plura*, Genit. *plurium*, Dat. Abl. *pluribus*.

Nom. *Vetus*.

Bi mille homines, twice a thousand men; there *mille* is an Adjective, and is undeclined. But *duo millia hominum*, two thousands of men; *millia* is a Substantive, and is thus declined, Nom. Voc. Accusat. *millia*, Gen. *millium*, Dat. and Abl. *millibus*.

Comparing of Adjectives.

Adjectives whose signification may increase, or be diminished, may be compared; as, *Hard, harder, or more hard; hardest or most hard*.

These are irregular.

Good, better, best; evil, worse, worst.

Little, lesser, least; many, more, most.

Great, bigger, biggest.

Adjectives are regularly compar'd, when the Comparative and Superlative are formed of the first Case of the Positive ending in *i*, by putting to or for the Comparative, and *issimus* with double *ss* for the Superlative; as, *Durus, durior, durissimus; Felix, felicior, felicissimus*.

Exc. 1. If the Positive end in *R*, the Comparative is regular; but the Superlative is formed of the Nominative Case, by putting to *Rimus*, as, *Pulcher, pulchrior, pulcherrimus*. Except *Dexter, dextrimus, Maturus, maturissimus, ab antiquo matur*.

2. These Nouns ending in *lis*, have their Comparative regular; but the Superlative is formed from the Nominative Case, by changing *i* into *limus*; *Humilis, humilior, humilissimus*; so *Similis, facilius, agilis, gracilis, decilis*.

3. If a vowel come before *Us*, that Adjective is compared by *magis* and *maxime*; as, *Pius, magis pius, maxime pius*.

Adjectives derived from *dico, volo, and facio*, are thus compared, *Maledicus, maledicentior, maledicentissimus; Magniloquus, magniloquentior, magniloquentissimus*.

The Second Part.

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The words following are thus compared,

Bonus, melior, optimus; malus, peior, pessimus.
 Magnus, major, maximus; parvus, minor, minimus.
 Multus, plus, plurimus; note, plus is only of the Neuter Gender.
 Vetus, veterior, veterrimus; deterior, deterrimus.
 Nequam, nequior, nequissimus; citra, citerior, citissimus.
 Intra, interior, intimus; infra, inferior, infimus.
 Extra, exterior, extrinsecus; supra, superior, supremus.
 Post, posterior, postremus; summus.
 Ultra, ulterior, ultimus; prope, propior, proximus.
 Pridem, prior, primus; diu, diutior, diutissimus.
 Sape, sepius, sepiissime.

Defective Comparisons. Inclytus inclytissimus, Opimus opimior, Ocior ocissimus, Novus novissimus, Adolenscens adolescentior, Potior potissimus, Longinquus longinquior, Penes penissimus, Meritulus meritissimus, Sinister sinisterior, Juvenis junior, Senex senior, Maximus natu, Ante anterior, Nuper nuperrimus.

Assiduior, strenuior, egregiissimus, magnificentissimus, pientissimus, vel piissimus, ipsissimus, perpetuissimus, exiguiissimus, rarely occur, and are to be used rarely.

Of a Pronoun.

Pronomen quasi pro nomen. A Pronoun is a word put for a Noun; instead of saying, Thomas met me, Thomas did salute me, we say, Thomas met me, He did salute me. Sometimes the principal is expressed with the Deputy for emphasis sake; as, I John do charge you, &c.

Nature abhors tautologizing, and is delighted with variety; therefore art doth invent Pronouns; which generally are put for persons, a few of them for things.

I shall not trouble the Child, whether Unus, ullus, nullus, solus, totus, ater, alter, neuter, aliquis, alius, reliquus, ceterus, omnis, quisque, quidam, ambo, uterque, be Pronouns or not. There is something more than ordinary in them: few of them can have a or the before them. It serves my design as present to know, which are Substantives, and which are Adjectives: for I would choose to call Nouns and Pronouns Substantives and Adjectives, and reckon there are but three sorts of words declined, Substantives, Adjectives and Verbs. This reduces four fundamental notions to two. It is one of the great things which makes Grammar short and plain. Let these be Nouns, or Pronouns, no inconvenience will arise to the Child, I assure you. All the other divisions are of little use to a Beginner; yet for the sake of the Greek, I shall insert them.

Pronoun Primitives are ego, tu, is, ei, ei, sui, tuus, hic, ille, ipse, iste, ille.

Possessiva sunt ipse meus, tuus, eius vel id est sui; nostrum, noster duorum, vestrum, vester duorum, nostrum, vester, suum.

Demonstrativa sunt ille, ipse, iste, hic, is.

Relativa sunt ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, idem, qui.

Nostras, vestras, and the Noun cujus, are gentile Pronouns; because they properly signify Countries, Nations, Sects or Parties.

There are diverse compound Pronouns which are thus declined,

Quisquam, quispiam, quisquam, quisquis, are declined like qui.

Aliquis, siquis, nequis, numquis, ecquis, make their Feminine singular and Neuter plural A; as, Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod, aliquid.

Nom. Quisquis quicquid, **Ac.** Quemquam quicquid, **Abl.** Quoquo, quaque, quocumque, quocumque.

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whosoever. #. whomsoever. #. From whomsoever.

Eccum eccam, plur. Acc. *ecce eccas*. *Ellum ellam, ellos ellas*.
 Nom. *Istic istac istoc, & istuc*; Acc. *Istunc istanc istoc, & istuc*; Abl. *Istic
 istac istoc*. Plur. Nom. and Accus. *Istac*. So *illic* is declined.

There are some idioms in the Pronouns which must be carefully attended to.

You is used in the singular number for *thou*, and in the plural number for *ye*, when we would speak courtly.

Self is an idiom scarce answered in the Latin, especially if *own* be added to it; as, *I my self*, *Ipsè ego*. *His own self*, *Propria ipsius persona*. *My own house*, *Mea ipsius domus*. *Your own Lands*, *Vestri ipsorum fundi*. The construction is a *precisive* which is turned into *where*; as, *Whereof, whereby, wherewith*: *That the Child may understandingly render it into Latin, it must be returned into, Of which, by which, with which*.

It and *that* are turned into *there*; as, *Thereof, thereby, instead of, of it or of that, by it or by that*.

Whose and *hers* must be resolved as Adjective possessives; *Whose house is this?* or *of whom is this house?* It is *hers*, that is, *the house of her*.

Mine, thine, her, are used adjectively, when a Substantive may be put after them; as, *Mine house, thine house, her book*.

Who, whosoever, whomsoever, whatsoever, and that when it may be turned into *which*, are to be accounted as Substantive Relatives; they are of the same Gender with the thing spoken of before; they are governed of the word following, If they be not the Nominative Case to the Verb.

That when it may be turned into *which*, is made by *Quia*; when it is joyned with a Substantive, it is made by *ille, ipse, iste*; otherwise by *quod* or *ut*; as, *That man that thou sawest, did endeavour that I might escape*, *Iste homo, quem tu videbas, conatus fuit, ut ego evaderem*.

What the Interrogative is rendered by *qui quæ quod*; *what* the Partitive is rendered by *qualis*; as, *What book dost thou read?* *Quem librum legis?* *The Master doth direct what book I should read*, *Qualem librum ego legerem*.

Ipse and *idem* may signifie all persons; as, *Ipsè ego, ipse tu, ipse ille, ipse vidi, ipse vidisti, ipse vidit*. So *idem ego, &c.*

The end of speaking is to be understood; the *Latin Tongue* abhors ambiguity: therefore to prevent this, it is critical when to render him, his, hers, by *sui* and *suus*, the reciprocal Pronouns, and when to render them by demonstrative Pronouns.

They are rendered by *sui* and *suus*, when they relate to a Substantive before the Verb: But they are rendered by *eius*, when they relate to a Substantive after the Verb; as, *Petrus amat Paulum, & parcit erroribus suis*, i. *erroribus Petri*; *parcit erroribus eius*, i. *erroribus Pauli*.

Where there is no danger of ambiguity, we may express our selves indifferently, as when the Substantive before the Verb is of the first or second Person; as, *Cepi columbam in nido suo*, or *eius*, which we please, both signifies the Pigeons nest: But we say, *Accipiter capis columbam in nido eius*, if we mean the Pigeons nest; *in nido suo*, if we mean the Hawks nest.

We express one next us by *hic*, one at a little distance by *ille*, one at a great distance by *iste*.

We use *ille* in commendation; but we use *iste* in contempt.

Strictly *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, should be used when *possession* is signified; and *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, when *possession* is signified: but the *Greeks* use them promiscuously, and the *Latin* imitate them.

Of a Verb.

Verbum, it signifies a word; other Parts of Speech are words as well as this: but this is a word more eminently; because nothing is affirmed or denied till the Verb comes. The *subiectum circa quod* of all discourse is a Substantive, called the Nominative Case, and a Verb, by which we express the motion of this Substantive. By a Verb Active, we express the doing of a Substantive. By a Verb Passive, we express the suffering. By the Verb *Sum*, we express the being: this is a kind of motion in a large sense, *I am, I was, I shall be*, are alterations in the sense intended.

Verbs, which have a passive English and active Latin, may well be called Neuters; because they are neither, as, *Agrato, I am sick*. There are no such Neuters, or absolute Verbs, as *Grammarians* talk of, which cannot govern an Accusative Case after them; as, *I run, I sleep*. They may have an Accusative Case of their own signification, as, *I run a race, I sleep a sleep*. It is absurd to suppose a motion, and not to suppose something to be the term of it.

Verbs, which have an active English and passive Latin, are called Deponents; *quia deposuerunt passivam significationem*, which sometimes they had; as, *Loquor, I do speak*. They have Gerunds, which passive Verbs have not; because they signify actively. The Participle of the Preter Tense of these Verbs signifies often the Present, as, *Loquutus, Speaking*. A Verb active may be expressed in all persons by the third person passive, *thou, Ego studeo studetur a me, tu studes studetur a te, &c.*

There are no such Verbs in nature, as Verbs Impersonals in the usual acceptance. It is strange to suppose a motion, and not something that moves. There are a few defective Verbs only used in the third person singular, *Pudet, punitur, oportet, decet, tædet, piget, miseret, libet, licet, liquet*: but these have a Substantive before them, of which they are the motion, namely, *It*, a Pronoun Substantive, the deputy of thing; or a Substantive of their own signification; as, *Pudor pudet, pigritia piget, tedium tædet, &c.*

There are but four Moods, that is, there are but four Terminations, by which the differing state of Verbs are expressed; if we did reckon Moods by the signification, we might make many more than six.

The **Indicative Mood** is so called from *Indico*. When this Indicative Mood demands, the Nominative Case, it stands after the Verb, or the sign of the Tense or Mood, to distinguish it from shewing; as, *Thou dost love, lovest thou?*

The **Imperative** is so called from *Impero*. This Mood hath but two Persons, the second singular, and second plural; because we do not command our selves, and we cannot command persons at a distance from us, only such as are nigh whom we speak to in the second person: the other three persons are rather permissive than imperative. There is no particular termination for them, but they are borrowed from the Present Tense of the Potential Mood; as, *Amet amemus ament*; which are a little Imperative, as is also the Future Tense. We may with as good reason make a first person, and as well say, *Let me love, as let him love, let us love, let them love*. Here seems to be an ellipsis, *fac ut ille amet, for fac illum amare*.

The **Potential Mood** so called from *Potens*, signifies a power, duty, or

or desire, expressed by these signs, may, can, in the Present Tense; might, would, could, should, ought, in the other Tenses. May and might are used, when we have a right to do a thing, or there is a possibility of doing it; as, I may eat, that is, I have a right to eat. Can and could are used, when we have a power to execute what we have a right to do; as, I can eat, that is, I have an ability to eat.

Must is used only in the Present Tense, and may be made Grammatically by debeo; as, I must study, *Ego debeo studere*. It is made elegantly by Oportet, or the Gerund in Dum; as, *Oportet me scribere*, or *scribendum est mihi*. In the Greek it is rendered by a verbal in *τινι*, as, *εγρανεν ισι*.

When this Mood is subjoined by a Conjunction, it is called the Subjunctive Mood: This hath the same English as the Indicative.

The Conjunctions usually governing this Mood, are, That, least that, but that, so that, before that, after that, when, if, unless, until, as soon as, how, although, albeit, because, as, though, whether, whereby. The Relative also subjoins a Subjunctive Mood; but these may have an Indicative sometimes. When this Mood hath an adverb of wishing, it is called the Optative.

The Infinitive Mood is so called, *quasi non finitum*; It is not plainly terminated or bounded in Tense, Number, or Person; occultly it is bounded in all these things; it is a finite Verb contracted. The note of dependency that is left out, and the Nominative Case is made the Accusative; I am glad that thou art well, *Gaudeo, quod tu bene vales*. I am glad thee to be well, *Gaudeo te bene valere*. Our Tongue hardly bears this idiom.

Gerunds (a gerendo, quia significant res gerendas) Supines and Participles, have the same common nature with Infinitive Moods; as, I desire to learn, I desire that I may learn. A Boy learning his lesson, A Boy which doth learn his lesson. Time of learning, Time that he should learn.

These may be applied to any Tense, Number or Person; as, *Legere lectionem*, may be, *me legere*, *te legere*, *illum legere*, &c. They may also be applied to any Tense, as, *Volo me legere*, *volui te legere*, *volam illum legere*. It is the same in the Passive, as, *Vult diligi*, *voluit diligi*, *cupiet diligi*. It is just so in Gerunds, Supines, and Participles.

A question may be made, deserving a deliberate answer, when we must use *Amare*, *amandi*, *amandum*, *amatum*, or *amaturus*; for they all signify to love: and so in other Verbs.

To is the sign of the Infinitive Mood active, as, I desire to love, *Cupio amare*.

Except 1. To when it comes after a Substantive not material, as time place, desire, &c. or after Adjectives governing a Genitive Case, and may be turned into of, it is made by the Gerund in Di; as, Time to love, that is, time of loving, *Tempus amandi*. Desirous to love, that is, desirous of loving, *Cupidus amandi*.

Exc. 2. To after any Substantive of things material, as, Gold, Silver; also after these Adjectives, apt, ready, slow, swift. Lastly, After Verbs of exhorting, as, Horro: Verbs of inciting, as, Incito, provoco: Of prevailing, as, Valeo: Of belonging to, as, Specto, pertineo: Of persuading, as, Suadeo, moneo: Of alluring, as, Allicio. To is made by the Gerund in Dum; as, Fit to love, *Apus ad amandum*.

3. To after a Verb of motion, is made by the first Supine; as, He doth come to love, *Venit amatum*.

4. About to, or ready to, is the Future in Rus; as, About to love, *Amaturus*.

To be is the Infinitive Mood passive, as, *I desire to be loved*, Cupio amari.

Except 1. After a Noun Substantive, or a Verb Substantive, it is made by the Future in *Dus*; as, *He is to be loved*, Est amandus. *He is a man to be loved*, Est homo amandus.

Except 2. After certain Adjectives, as, *Easie*, *hard*, *worthy*, *unworthy*; it is made by the latter Supine, as, *Hard to be loved*, Difficilis amatu.

We shall find in Authors frequent variations from these Rules; but they hold for the most part.

Gerunds having after them an Accusative Case, may be declined in all Genders as Participles of the Future in *Dus*. A Gerund in *Di* is declined in the Genitive singular and plural, as, *Time of redeeming a captive woman*, Tempus redimendi captivam mulierem, or, Tempus redimendæ captivæ mulieris. Tempus redimendi captivas mulieres, or, Tempus redimendarum captivarum mulierum. A Gerund in *Do* is declined in the Dative or Ablative; as, *He is busied in redeeming the Captives*, Occupatus est in redimendo captivos; or, Occupatus est in redimendis captivis. A Gerund in *Dum* is declined in the Accusative; as, *He is prepared to redeem the Captives*, Paratus est ad redimendum captivos; Paratus est ad redimendos captivos. These differ from Participles in this, they have their Substantives after them, of which they are not the manner.

The Gerund in *Do* may have before it *a, ab, abs, de, ex, cum, in, pro*, which govern an Ablative Case.

The Gerund in *Dum* may have before it, *inter, ante, ad, ob, propter*, which govern an Accusative Case.

The Greeks have no Gerunds, but express them by an Infinitive Mood, with an Article; as, *τὸ γράφειν*, scribendi, *ἐν τῷ γράφειν*, in scribendo, *πρὸς τὸ γράφειν*, ad scribendum.

Tenses.

Time is distinguished into time present, time past, and time to come: Hence comes three Tenses, the Present Tense, the Preter Tense, and the Future Tense. Time past is of three sorts, 1. Not perfectly past, express'd by the Preterimperfect Tense. 2. Time perfectly past, express'd by the Preterperfect Tense. 3. Time more then perfectly past, express'd by the Preterpluperfect Tense.

These five Tenses have only two endings, the Present Tense, and the Preter Tense; as, *Burn, burned*; all the other Tenses are distinguished by Particles; as, *Have loved, had loved, shall or will love, to love*.

These signs are usually ellipted in the present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense, unless they be expressed for emphasis sake.

The Preter Tense ends in *D*, as, *Burn, burned*, for brevity, *burn'd* or *burnt*.

Some words are irregular, as if a long Vowel be in the *Ultima*, it is often shortned; as, *Keep kept, Sleep slept, Deal dealt, Feel felt, Read red, Lead led, Feed fed, Lend lent, Send sent*.

Add to these, *Wring wrung, Find found, Buy bought, Fight fought, Bring brought, Think thought, Stand stood, Bear born, Swear sworn, Go went, Bid bidden, Know known, Fly flown, Set seen, Lye ly'd*.

Some Verbs have a double or treble Preter Tense indifferently used, as, *Stride strid stridden, Ride rid ridden, beat beat beated, Sweat swet sweated, Eat ate eaten, Bite bit bitten, Bend bent bended, Gird girt girded, Weep wept weeped*,

weeped, Win won winned, Spin spun spinned, Begin began began, Swim swam swummed, Strike stroke stricken struck, Stick stuck sticked, Sing sung sang singed, Sling slung slinged, Sling slung slinged, Spring sprang sprang springed, Swing swung swunged, Drink drunk drank, Sink sunk sank, Shrink shrank shrank, Stink stunk stunk, Hang hung banged, Come com came, Run ran runned, Bind bound binded, Grind ground grinded, Catch caught catch'd, Take took taken, Shake shook shaken, Wake woke waken wakened, Break broke broken, Speak spoke spoken, Shear shorn sheared, Tear torn tear'd, Wear worn wear'd, Weave wove weaved, Cleave cloven cleaved, Strive striven strived, Drive driven driven, Shine shone shined, Rise risen rose, Smile smil smole smitten, Write wrote written, Hide hid hidden, Choose chose chosen, Tread trod trodden, Get got gotten, Seeth sod sodden, Speak spoke spoken, Break broke broken, Sit set sitted, Draw drawn drawn, Sow sown sowed, Grow grown grewed, Throw thrown throwed, Blow blown blowed, Slay slain slayed, Give gave given, Rot rotten rotted, Chide chod chid chidden, Show shewed shown, How howed howed, Load loaded laden laden, Shake shook shaken.

Shall and will may not be used promiscuously: Their propriety in our Tongue is thus: In the first singular and first plural shall shews our intention, as, *I shall eat your bread*, that is, *I intend to eat your bread*. Will imports promising or threatening, as, *I will eat your bread*, that is, *I promise to do it*; *I threaten I will do it*. In the other persons they signify the quite contrary, as, *We shall eat your bread*, that is, *I promise this shall be*, *God grant this may be*. *We will eat your bread*, we declare *this will come to pass*.

Person, persons significat facies, vultus. In Pronouns there are several faces, or looks, or persons, as, *I, we*, are the first Person; because they speak of a man self. *Thou, ye*, are the second Person; because they speak to. *He, they*, and all Substantives, are of the third Person; because they speak of persons or things at a distance. Verbs in the English have but one Person: they have but one termination by which all persons are expressed in both Numbers, except the second Person hath *st* put to it in all Tenses, and the third Person hath *th* put to it in the Present Tense and Preterperfect Tense; as, *Do dost doest, Did didst, Have hast hath, Had hadst*: But it is *shall* or *will*, *shalt* or *wilt*, for *shaltst* or *wiltst*, by Syncope.

Because Verbs are not distinguished in Number and Person by the English word: therefore Verbs have Number and Person by the Nominative Case, which is alwayes a Substantive standing immediately before the Verb; as, *I did love, he did love, ye did love, men did love*.

1. Except the Nominative Case sometimes stands after the Verb.

2. The Nominative Case is sometimes parted from the Verb, as *I have shewed before*.

This Concord is interrupted by enallage, when an Infinitive Mood, an Adverb, or a whole sentence, is the Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *Scire tuum nihil est. Partim virorum ceciderunt in bello. Ingenuus didicisse fideliter artes Emollet mores*. These are accounted Substantives undeclined, as they are the Nominative Case to the Verb.

This Concord is disturbed by Syllepsis, when two or more Nominative Cases singular have a Verb plural; as *Rex & Regina sunt beati*. Also when a Noun of multitude is the Nominative Case to a Verb plural, as, *Parti obiere*.

Ellipsis also disturbs this Concord, when the Nominative Case relating to *men* is understood; it is expressed for emphasis sake: it is also understood, when it is expressed before in the sentence.

Nentrum plurale gaudet verbo singulari; aliquando masculinum & femininum.

Conjugation.

Verbs in the English have usually but three endings, as, Love, loved, loving; The Moods and Tenses are distinguished by Particles. The Number and Person is determined by the Nominative Case.

In the Latin (as the Verbs are ordered) they have near six hundred endings, and in the Greek near six thousand.

The Conjugation of Verbs (as I have shewed) is better known by the Theme, than by the Infinitive Mood; because we must find the Infinitive Mood by the Conjugation, and then we must know the Conjugation by the Infinitive Mood.

The Conjugating or forming of Verbs is,

1. More large through all Moods and Tenses.

2. More brief in the Present Tense, Preterperfect Tense, and Supine.

These are the root Tenses, from whence all the other Tenses are formed;

As, Amo amavi amatum.

How it came into mens heads in the brief forming, to say, Amo amas amavi, &c. where the Characterick is varied backward and forwards several times, I cannot imagine: the intention is to find the Preterperfect Tense and Supine: they might with as good reason have run through the first Person of all Moods and Tenses, except the Infinitive Mood, to distinguish the Conjugation, when they knew no better way. This is so great a blind to Children, that many learn their

As in Present over and over, before they know at all what the use of it is. I have set down the Rules to find the Preterperfect Tense and Supine by, in that method Possius and Pharnabie have proposed, where there are but 12. three grand Rules, and all Verbs, not directed by these three Rules, are here enumerated, which may be learnt as a Vocabulary.

Defective Verbs.

Aio, ais, ait. Pl. Aiunt. Imper. Aiebam, &c.

Imp. Ai. Pot. Aias. Part. Aiens.

Ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint.

Salve, salveto; salвете, salvetote: salvere.

Ave, aveto; aвете, aветote: avere.

Cedo, cedite, L. E. porrige, porrigite.

Faxo vel faxim, faxis, faxit, faxint; profaciam.

Forem, fores, foret, forent, fore; pro essem.

Quæso, quæsumus.

Inquo vel inquam, inquis, inquit, inquimus, inquiunt: Inquisli, Inquit: Inquies; inquiet, Inque, inquito: Inquiat: Inquies.

Odi, cepi, memini, novi carent præsentl. Excipe Memento, mementote.

Dor, furo, for, der, fer, à fero simplicia non reperiri.

Dic, duc, fer, fac; pro dice, duce, fere, face.

First Conjugation.

	Præsens.	Præter.	Supines.
	o-	-âvi	-âtum.
<i>✗ In hac schedula non attingimus composita quæ nihil de suo simplice mutant.</i>	o Plico i Duplico but Applico to angle, Complico to and itum.	plicavi avi Apply, Explico to Fold together, make avi and ui, ârum	plicatum, to Fold. atum, to Double. Unfold, Implico to En-
1 Sic Replico,	Juvo	juvi	2 jutum, to Help.
Supplico, Du-	Lavo	lavi	lavatum, to Wash.
plico, Triplico, &	Domo	dômui	domitum, to Tame.
quæ cum nomine componuntur.	Sono	3 sonui	sonitum, to Sound.
2 Legitur juvaturus.	Tono	tonui	4 tonitum, to Thunder.
3 Resono sepins-	Cubo	5 cubui	6 cubitum, to Lye down:
eule habet resona-	Crepo	crepui	crepitum, to Crack.
vi.	Increpo	{ increpavi increpui	increpatum, to Chide.
4 Hor. intonata.	Discrepo	{ discrepavi discrepai	{ discrepatum, to Differ.
5 Legitur cubavi.	Veto	vetui	discreptum, to Forbid.
6 Cubatus ac incubatus.	Frico	fricui	vetitum, to Forbid.
7 In compositis quandoq; fricatum.	Neco	8 necui	7 frictum, to Rub.
8 Necui & necitum, vix extra compositionem.	Seco	secui	nectum, to Kill.
9 Secatum raro.	Mico	micui	9 sectum, to Cut.
10 Legitur circumfetti.	Dimico	-avi v. ui	to Shine.
11 Occurrit præstatum: leguntur restaturus, extaturus, obstaturus.	Do	dedi	-atum, to Fight.
	Sto	steti	datum, to Give.
	Asto	10 astiti	statum, to Stand.
	Nexo,		11 astitum, to Stand by.
	Labo,		to Knit.
	Poto	potavi	to Waver.
	Cæno	avi v. atus	atum v. um, to Drink.
			atum, to Sup.

Verbs of the first Conjugation in *or*, make their Præter-Tense of the Participle of the Præter Tense and Sum.

as Amor	amatus	sum, to be Loved.
Imitor	imitatus	sum, to Imitate.
Secor	sectus	sum, to be Cut.

Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

Pres.

Pres.

Sup.

I eo

-ui

-itum.

habeo
sic Posthabeo
sed Exhibeo
Sorbeo
Jubeo
Placeo
sic Complacoe
Perplaceo
sed Displaceo
Arceo

habui
ui
ui
2 sorbui
jussi
ui
ui
ui
ui
ui
ui

habui, to Have.
itum, to Undervalue.
itum, to Afford.
sorptum, to Sup.
jussum, to Command.
itum, to Please.
itum, to Please.
itum, to Please.
itum, to Displease.

I Composita a habeo verunt a in i, nisi in posthabeo. 2 Sorpsi & sorptum potius sunt a sorbo tertia, nempe uti a Scribo scriptum.

Abarceo
sed Exerceo
Coerceo
Doceo

ui
ui
ui
docui

absq; sup. & similia neutra, to Constrain. to Drive away. itum, to Exercise. itum, to Constrain.

Misceo
Mulceo
Luceo
Ardeo
Rideo
Suadeo
Video
Sedeo

miscui
muli
luxi
arsi
risi
suasi
vidi
sedi

doctum, to Teach. mistum, to mingle. mixtum, to mingle. 3 mulsu, to Assuage. to Shine. arsum, to Burn. risum, to Laugh. suasum, to Persuade. visum, to See. sessum, to Sit.

3 Permulsum & permulsum.

4 Oblideo
Frendeo
Prandeo
Strideo
Spondeo
Tondeo

obsedi
frendi
5 prandi
stridi
* sponsondi
totondi

obsessum, to Besiege. frellum, to Gnash. pransum, to Dine. to Creak. sponsum, to Betrot. tonsu, to Clip. morsu, to Bite.

4 Ita formantur cetera composita a Sedeo.

5 Dicitur etiam Pransus, at id prandio jam confecto.

* Syllaba duplicata in prateritis non duplicatur in

Mordeo
Pendeo
Audeo
Gaudeo
Renideo
Mulgeo
Indulgeo

momordi
pependi
ausus
gavissus
C. Pres. &
6 mulsi

S. Car. to Hang. sum, Like to Behold. Verbs in or, to be Glad. Sup. to Shine. mulctum, to Milk. 7 indultum, to Cocker.

Jupinis. Exceptis Pracucurri, excucurri, repupugi. Item compositis a Disco, posco. Legitur etiam Detotondi.

6 Mulxi raro occurrat.

8 Tergeo
Augeo
Lugeo
Egeo
Indigeo
Fulgeo

terfi
auxi
luxi
egui
indigui
fulsi

tersum, to Wipe. actum, to Augment. luctum, to Lament. to Want. to Clister.

7 Indulsum vix legitur.

8 Pro quo Tergo tertia.

Algeo
Turgeo
Urgeo
Frigeo
9 Deleo
Fleo

alfi
tursi
ursi
frixi
delevi
flevi

C. Sup. to be Cold. to Swell. to Enforce. to be Cold. deletum, to Blot out. fletum, to Weep.

9 Ab antiquo Leo, cujus prateritum Levi adhuc remanet.

I Pleo

1 Pleo vix extra compositionem.	1 Pleo	plevi	pletum, 10 Fill. (age.
2 Simplex Oleo	2, 3 Adoleo	adolevi	adultum, 10 Grow to ripe
nunc signat odorem spiro, nunc cresco, & sequitur formam conjugationis. Composita	Aboleo	abolevi	4 abolitum, 10 Abolish.
ab Oleo priore significatu plurimumque habent	Exoleo	exolevi	exoletum, 10 Decay. (use.
Olui, varius Olevi:	Obsoleo	obsolevi	obsoletum, 10 Grow out of
Posteriore vero	5 Inoleo	inolevi	6 inolitum, 10 Wax bigger.
pene semper Olevi: pene dixi, quia	Polleo	C. Prat. & Sup.	Sup. to be Able, to be Wont.
Varronis est, postquam adoluesat hæc juvenus.	Soleo	solitus sum	tentum, 10 Hold.
3 Huic & sequentibus quatuor ab Oleo Cresco signante totidem respondent verba inobstantia in SCO, Censco	Teneo	tenui	7 abstentum, 10 Abstain.
Adolesco, abolesco, exolesco, obolesco, inolesco, Deliteo	Abstineo	abstinui	netum, 10 Spin.
que ex iis mutantur præterita	Neo	nevi	mansum, 10 Abide.
& supina ut postea ostendetur.	Maneo	mansi	remansum, 10 Remain.
4 Addunt quidam Aboletum.	Remaneo	eminui,	to Excel.
5 Vix in perfecto inveniam: unde aliis per [ui], aliis per [evi] rectius efferrè videtur. Inoleo inolevi, raro Inolui.	Emineo	imminui,	C. Sup. to Hang over.
6 Inolitum, subolitum, &c. rarissime reperiuntur.	Immineo	præminui,	to Excel.
7 Abstentum, non Abstintum, & sic de cæteris.	Præmineo	prominui,	to Hang out.
8 Simplex vix in usu.	8 Liqueo	licui	C. Sup. to Melt.
9 Careo sequitur formam conjugationis.	Torqueo	torli	tortum, 10 Wress.
10 Censui sum, vix in usu.	9 Harceo	hæsi	hæsum, 10 Cleave to.
11 Remansit ab antiquo	Torreo	torui	tostum, 10 Roast.
13 Connivi crebris occurrit.	Glabeo,	C. Prat. & Sup.	Sup. to be Smooth.
	Mæreo,	mæstus,	to be Sad.
	Censco	10 censui	11 censum, 10 Think.
	Densco	C. Prat. & Sup.	Sup. to be Thick.
	Lateo	latui	to Lye hid.
	Deliteo	delitui	victum, 10 Bind.
	Vieo	vievi	citum, 10 Stir up.
	Cieo	cievi	motum, 10 Move.
	Moveo	movi	fozum, 10 Cherish.
	Foveo	fovi	votum, 10 Vow.
	Voveo	vovi	fautum, 10 Favour.
	Faveo	favi	cautum, 10 Beware.
	Caveo	cavi	to Fear.
	Raveo	pavi	to be Hot.
	Ferveo	fervi	C. Sup. to Wink.
	13 Conniveo	12 ferbui	to Faint.
	Langueo	connivi,	to Cover.
	Aveo,	connixi,	to be Yellow.
	Flaveo,	langui,	to be Blew.
	Liveo,	C. Prat. & Sup.	to Fawn upon.
	Caveo,		to Glisten.
	Clueo,	licitus sum,	to Cheapen.
	Liceo	meritis,	to Deserve.
	Mereor	ratus,	to Suppose.
	Reor	misertus,	to Pity.
	Misereor	fassus,	to Confess.
	Fateor	diffellus,	to Deny.
	Diffiteor	tuitus,	to Defend.
	Tueor	C. Prat.	to Heal.
	Medeor		
	Recescere pro Recensere.		
	12 A forbeo antiquo Verby		

Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Præter.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Bibo	bibi	bibitum, to Drink.	
Scribo	scripsi	scriptum, to Write.	
Nubo	nupsi	nuptum, to be Married.	1 Nupta sum a Nubor.
Glubo	glupsi	glaptum, to Flea.	2 Sic cætera composita tertiæ Conjugationis a Cubo, quæ [m] ante -bo adscribunt.
Incumbo	incubui	incubitum, to lye Upon.	
Lambo	lambi	6. Sup. to Lick.	
Scabo	scabi	C. Sup. to Scratch.	
Ico	ici	ictum, to Smite.	
Exc. Dico	dixi	dictum, to Speak.	
Duco	duxi	ductum, to Lead.	
Vinco	vici	victum, to Conquer.	
Parco	peperci	percitum, to Spare.	3 Composita tamen ferè Parsi & Parsum solummodo.
Comparco	parci	parsum,	
Mando	comparsi	comparsum, to Spare.	
Scando	mandi	mansum, to Eat.	
Ascendo	scandi	scansum, to Climb.	
Prehendo	ascendi	ascensum, to Ascend.	
Accendo	prehendi	prehensum, to Catch.	
Defendo	accendi	accensum, to Kindle.	
Edo	defendi	defensum, to Defend.	4 Comedo comedi comensum comestum.
Exedo	edi	esum, to Eat.	
	exedi	exesum, to Eat up.	
Cudo	exestum,	cusum, to Forge.	
Fundo	cudi	fusum, to Pour out.	
Findo	fudi	filsum, to Cleave.	
Scindo	fidi	scissum, to Cut.	
Pando	scidi	passum, to Set open.	
	pandi	pausum,	
Frendo	frendi	fressum, to Gnash.	
Claudo	clausi	clausum, to Shut.	
Excludo		to Exclude.	
So Plaudo,		to Clap hands.	
Explodo,		to Shoot off.	
Rado,		to Shave.	
Vado,		to Go.	
Lzdo,		to Hurt.	
Elido,		to Split.	
Ludo,		to Play.	
Rodo,		to Gnaw.	
Trudo,		to Thrust.	
Divido,		to Divide.	
Cedo		cessum, to Give place.	
Czdo	cessi	casum, to Beat.	
Occido	cecid	occisum, to Kill.	
7 Cado	cecid	8 casum, to Fall.	
Occido	cecid	occasum, to Dye.	
Pedo	cecid	peditum, to Break wind.	
Pendo	cecid	pensum, to Poise. (backward.	
Tendo	cecid	9 tensum, to Stretch out.	
	tetendi	tentum,	

1 Nupta sum a Nubor.

2 Sic cætera composita tertiæ Conjugationis a Cubo, quæ [m] ante -bo adscribunt.

3 Composita tamen ferè Parsi & Parsum solummodo.

4 Comedo comedi comensum comestum.

5 Vix extra compositionem.

6 Elido, elisi, elisum.

7 Casum vix in compositione nisi in Occasum, recessum.

8 Sic Præcido, præcidi, præcisum.

9 Sic intensum intentum, extensum extentum. Sed in cæteris Tentum usitatum est: at Ostensum frequentius utimur quàm Ostentum.

Tundo

1 In compositis
Tusum solummodo.

Tando
Contuando

tutudi
contudi

The compounds of DO make,

1 tusum, to Knock.
tunsum, to Bruise.

2 Confido confisus, interdum confidi.

an Addo

Exc. Ascondo

Rudo

Sido

Strido

2 Fido

Jungo

Spargo

Dispergo

Mergo

Surgo

Pergo

Stringo

Fingo

Lingo

Mungo

Stingo

Stinguo

Lingo

Tingo

Plango

Figo

Frigo

Rego

Dirigo

Satago

Tego

Sugo

Fligo

Dilligo

Negligo

Intelligo

Intellexi

3 Meio

Mingo

Pingo

negligo, neglexi,

neglectum.

4 Abigo

Perago

Cogo

Frango

Effringo

Lego

Eligo

Tango

7 Attingo

8 Pango

addidi

abscondi

abscondidi

rudi

sidi

stridi

sius sum,

juxi

sparsi

dispersi

merxi

surrexi

perrexi

strinxi

finxi

unxi

munxi

stinxi

linxi

tinxi

planxi

fixi

frix

rexi

direxi

sategi

texi

suxi

fixi

dilexi

neglexi

intellexi

minxi

pinxi

egi

abegi

peregi

coegi

freni

5 effregi

legi

6 elegi

tetigi

attigi

pepi

additum, to Add.

abscunsum, to Hide.

abscunditum, to Hide.

to Bray.

C. Sup. to Sink down.

to Gnash.

to Trust.

junctum, to Join.

sparsum, to Sprinkle.

dispersum, to Spread.

mersum, to Drown.

surrectum, to Rise.

perrectum, to go Forward.

strictum, to Bind.

fixum, to Feign.

unctum, to Anoint.

munctum, to Smite.

stinctum, to Extinguish.

linctum, to Lick.

tinctum, to Dip.

placatum, to Lament.

fixum, to Fasten.

frixum, to Parch.

frictum, to Govern.

directum, to Direct.

satactum, to Perform.

tectum, to Cover.

suctum, to Suck.

fixum, to Beat.

dilectum, to Love.

neglectum, to Neglect.

intellectum, to Understand.

mixtum, to Piss.

picum, to Paint.

actum, to Do.

abactum, to Drive away.

peractum, to Finish.

coactum, to Compel.

fractum, to Break.

effractum, to Burst open.

lectum, to Read.

electum, to Abuse.

tactum, to Touch.

tractum, to Touch.

pacum, to make a Bargain

Pango

7 Sic etiam in caeteris.

8 Pago antiquum exolevit, pro quo obtinet paciscor.

Pango	{ panxi 1 pegi	paſtum, to Joyn.	1 Pend exoleſcit Pegi ſimplex.
2 Impingo	{ impegi	impactum, to Daſh againſt	2 Sic in ceteris, præter Oppango,
pungo	{ pupugi 3 punxi	punctum, to Frick.	circumpango, de- pango.
4 Compungo	companxi	compunctum to Frick.	3 Compoſita ba- bent Punxi, præ- ter Repungo, re- pupugi, & re- punxi.
Dego	degi	to Live.	4 Verba etiam in [quo] hæc ſunt re- ferenda, ut Exin- guo extinxi extin- ctum, Diſtinguo diſtinxi diſtin- ctum, &c.
Ango	anxi,	to Perplex.	5 Item Antecello antecellui; deſunt vero ſupina.
Clango	clanxi,	C. Sup. to Sound.	6 Procello etiam & Recello eodem modo inſeſtantur.
Ningo	ninxi,	to Snow.	7 Refello reſelli, abſque ſupinis.
Vergo,	{ C. Præt. & Sup.	to Encline.	8 Tollo otium ba- buit Tetuli, pro quo nunc compoſi- tum Suſtuli eſt in uſu. Sic extollo extuli elatum : verum Attollo caret præterito & ſupino; nam Attru- li & Allatum, quæ inde formantur Aſſero ſibi vindic- at, cum non Ele- vandi ſignificatum habet, ſed Appor- tandi.
Ambigo,	{	to Doubt.	9 Sæpe etiam le- gantur (p) inſer- to, Compoſi comp- tum, prompſi prom- ptum, ſumpſi ſump- tum, dempſi dem- ptum, & emptum; ſimi- liter Tempſi Temp- tum. Ac mendoſè
-bo.	vexi	vectum, to Carry.	Aſſero ſibi vindic- at, cum non Ele- vandi ſignificatum habet, ſed Appor- tandi.
at Veho	traxi	tractum, to Draw.	
-lo.			
Moto	molui	molitum, to Grind.	
Colo	colui	cultum, to Till.	
Conſulo	conſului	conſultum, to Counſel.	
Occulo	occului	occultum, to Hide.	
Alo	alui	{ altum, alitur, to Nouriſh.	
Excello	5 excellui	excellum, to Excel.	
Præcello	præcellui	præcelſum, to Surpaſs.	
6 Percello	perculi	percuſum, to Strike.	
Fallo	7 feſelli	falſum, to Deceive.	
Refello	reſelli,	C. S. to Refute.	
Pello	pepuli	pulſum, to drive Out.	
Vello	{ vellui vulſi	vulſum, to Pluck.	
Sallo	falli	ſalſum, to Salt.	
Tollo	8 ſuſtuli	ſublatur, to Take away.	
Pſallo	pſalli,	to Sing.	
Volo	voluui,	to be Willing.	
Nolo	nolui,	to be Unwilling.	
Malo	malui,	to be More willing.	
-mo.			
at Vomo	vomui	vomitum, to vomit.	
Fremo	fremui	fremitur, to Roar.	
Gemo	gemui	gemitum, to Groan.	
Como	9 compſi	comptum, to Kemb.	
Promo	prompſi	promptum, to Draw.	
Sumo	ſumſi	ſumptum, to Take.	
Demo	demſi	demptum, to Take away.	
Emo	emi	emptum, to Buy.	
Rediwo	10 redemi	redemptum, to Redeem.	
Premo	preſſi	preſſum, to Preſs.	
11 Comprimo	comprefſi	comprefſum, to Preſs.	
Tremo	tremui	C. Sup. to Tremble.	
-no.			
12 Sino	ſivi	ſitum, to Permit.	

ut exiſtiant quidam magni nominis Grammatici; cum neque (p) vel (b) eſt in præſenti, contra quam ſit in Scribo ſcripſi, Serpo ſerpſi, & ſimilibus. 10 Par eſt ratio cæterorum. 11 Ita in cæteris. 12 Ita compoſitum ejus, Deſino Deſivi, (pro quo ſæpius nimirum ſyncopato Deſi) Deſitum;

1 Huius composi-	Lino	levi	litum, to Besmear.
tum Consteruo,	Sperno	sprevi	spretum, to Despise.
nunc prima, nunc	1 Sterno	stravi	stratum, to Strow.
tertia est; prima,	Cerno	2 crevi	cretum, to Ser.
cum animi per-	Temuo	temsi	temtum, to Contemn.
turbationem de-	Gigno	genui	genitum, to Beget.
signat; tertia,	Pono	posui	positum, to Put.
quando corpori tri-	Cano	ceciui	cantum, to Sing. (low.
buitur.	3 Succino	succinui	succentum, to Sing after
2 Crevi cum ser-	^{po.} Serpo	serpsi	serptum, to Creep.
mo est de adenda	Carpo	carpsi	carptum, to Crop.
hereditate. Verum	Discerpo	discerpsi	discerptum, to Crop off.
in videndi signifi-	Repo	repsi	reptum, to Crawl.
catione simplex	Scalpo	scalpsi	scalptum, to Scratch.
Præteritum & Su-	Sculpo	sculpsi	sculptum, to Grave.
pinum, Crevi &	Exc. Rumpo	rupi	ruptum, to Break.
Cretum vix in-	Strepo	strepsi	streptum, to make a Noise
ventum.	4 Linguo	liqui	lictum, to Leave.
3 Hanc inflectio-	Coquo	coxi	codum, to Boil.
nem imitantur	Tero	trivi	trinum, to Wear.
cetera. Cano	Quæro	quæsi	quæsitum, to Seek.
composita.	Acquiro	acquisi	acquistum, to Get.
4 Vix nunc in	Sero	sevi	satum, to Plant.
usu; at ejus loco	Consero	consevi	consitum, to Plant together
nunc subiit Re-	Consero	serui	sertum, to lay in Order.
linquo, relictum.	Consero	conserui	confertum, to Intermingle
5 Decurro,	Gero	gessi	gestum, to Carry.
decurri, de-	Verro	verri	versum, to Brush.
cucurri; cum Ex-	Uro	ussi	ustum, to Burn.
curro, Procurro,	Curro	cucurri	cursum, to Run.
Præcurro.	3 Succurro	succurri	fuccursum, to Help.
6 Sic Affero, at-	Fero	6 tuli	latum, to Bear.
tni allatum; ea-	Furo		to Rage.
dem est ratio cate-	Cresco	crevi	cretum, to Grow.
rorum: At Suffero	Quiesco	quievi	quietum, to Rest.
pro Patior, caret	Suesco	suevi	suetum, to Accustom;
Præ. & Sup.	Scisco	scivi	scitum, to Know.
7 Præteritum	Quinisco	quæxi,	to Nod with the head.
quandoque habet	Nosco	7 novi	notum, to Know.
significationem	Ignosco	ignovi	8 Ignotum, to Forgive.
presentis.	9 Pasco	pavi	pastum, to Feed.
8 Item Prænotum:	Disco	didici,	to Learn.
cum reliquis, præ-	Posco	poposci,	to Require.
ter Cognitum &	Hisco,		to Cape.
Agnitum.	Fatisco,		to Chink.
9 Epasco, cum	Labasco,		to Fail.
reliquis, sequuntur	Ghisco,		to Glow.
formam simplicis	10 Caleſco,		to begin to be Hot.
Pasco; sed Com-	Tremisco,		to begin to Tremble.
pesco, compescui,			
compescitum; Dispesco, dispecui, dispecitum.			
10 Affero inchoativa Verba			
carere Præterito; cum enim actio vel passio transit in Præteritum, amittit in-			
choativam significationem; mutantur vero Præteritum & Præteritum & Accessio			
calui & caleo.			

Arcesso } **arcessivi**
Lacesso } **laccessivi**
Facesso } **faceffi**
Capesso } **capessi**
Viso } **capessivi**
Pinso } **pinsuit**
Incesso } **inceffi**
Depso } **depsi**
Flecto } **flexi**
Necto } **nexi**
Pecto } **nexu**
Plecto } **plexi**
Metso } **plexui**
Peto } **messui**
Mitto } **petivi**
Verto } **missi**
Sisto } **verti**
Sterto } **stitti**
Lavo } **stertui**
*** Diluo** } **lavi**
Solvo } **dilui**
Volvo } **solvi**
7 Vivo } **volvi**
Texo } **vixi**
Facio } **textui**
8 Efficio } **fecerunt**
Jacio } **effeci**
9 Ejicio } **jeci**
10 Adspicio } **ejeci**
11 Allicio } **adspexi**
Fodio } **allexi**
Fugio } **fodi**
Capio } **fugi**
Accipio } **cepi**
Rapio } **accepi**
Arripio } **rapi**
Cupio } **arapi**
Sapio } **cupivi**
Desipio } **sapi**
Pario } **sapi**
Quatio } **sapi**
Percutio } **sapi**
Statuo } **sapi**

arcessum, to Go to call.
laccessum, to Provoker.
faceffitum, to Go to do.
capessitum, to Go to take.
2 visum, to Visit.
pinlitum, to Bakt.
3 pinsum, to Invade.
4 psum, to Knead.
5 psum, to Bend.
6 statum, to Knit.
7 nexum, to Knead.
8 psum, to Knead.
9 psum, to Bend.
10 nexum, to Knit.
11 psum, to Knead.
12 psum, to Bend.
13 psum, to Knit.
14 psum, to Knead.
15 psum, to Bend.
16 psum, to Knit.
17 psum, to Knead.
18 psum, to Bend.
19 psum, to Knit.
20 psum, to Knead.
21 psum, to Bend.
22 psum, to Knit.
23 psum, to Knead.
24 psum, to Bend.
25 psum, to Knit.
26 psum, to Knead.
27 psum, to Bend.
28 psum, to Knit.
29 psum, to Knead.
30 psum, to Bend.
31 psum, to Knit.
32 psum, to Knead.
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96 psum, to Bend.
97 psum, to Knit.
98 psum, to Knead.
99 psum, to Bend.
100 psum, to Knit.

1 Pro eo, inveteris
to errore Accessio
difi solet.
2 Nisi magis pla-
cet Viso carere Su-
pino ; sic Invisio,
invisi, absque Su-
pino.
3 Pinistum est
integrum, alia duo
per Syncope facta.
4 Peni exolefcit.
5 Sisto altitudo
Stiti facit, sed
Sisto neutrum (ut
volunt) a Sto ca-
pit Steti.
6 Supinum in
compositu vim
inveniens.
*** Sic Eluo**, pro-
luo, cum ceteris
tertia Conjugatio-
nis a Lavo.
7 Hucet rri po-
est inusitatum
Lavo, lavi, lau-
tum & lo-um.
8 Sic & cetera
mutant (a) in (i)
in presenti, nisi ex
Adverbio vel No-
mine componantur;
ut Calefacio, cale-
feci, calefactum ;
Benefacio, bene-
feci, benefactum.
9 Ita & reliqua.
10 Sic & cetera
composita ab inu-
sitato Specio.
11 Ita composita a
Lacio obsoleto,
prater Elicio, eli-
cui, elicium. **Ve-**
teres Allicui, **Allic-**
cui, **Pellicui** dice-
re ; quibus nunc
succenturiant Al-
lexi, **Illexi**, **Pel-**
lexi.
12 Pro Partium
nude Partium.
13 Quasi extra
Tabulo

	Tribuo	tribui	tributum, to Give.
	Acuo	acui	acutum, to Sharpen.
	Minuo	minui	minutum, to Diminish.
	Suo	sui	sutum, to Sow.
	Sternuo	sternui	sternutum, to Sneez.
	Imbuo	imbui	imbutum, to Season.
	Arguo	argui	argutum, to Reprove.
	Spuo	spui	sputum, to Spit.
	Luo	lui	lutum, to Pay.
	Pluo	plui pluvi	plutum, to Rain.
	Ruo	ruī	rutum, to Rush.
1 Composita Ru- um solummodo.	Fluo	fluxi	fluxum, to Flow.
	Struo	struxi	structum, to Build.
	Merao	metul,	C. Sup. to Fear.
	Respuo	respuī,	C. Sup. to Refuse.
	Labor	lapsus sum,	to Slide.
2 Item Renuo, Annuo; Gruo, Ingruo, Congruo.	Fungor	functus,	to Execute an Office.
	Loquor	locutus,	to Speak.
	Sequor	secutus,	to Follow.
	Queror	questus,	to Complain.
	Adipiscor	adeptus,	to Get.
	Comminiscor	commentus,	to Devise.
	Expergiscor	experrectus,	to Awake.
	Irascor	iratus,	to be Angry.
	Nascor	natus,	to be Born.
	Nanciscor	nactus,	to Acquire.
	Obliviscor	oblitus,	to Forget.
	Paciscor	pactus,	to Covenant.
	Proficiscor	profectus,	to Go.
	Ulciscor	ultus,	to Revenge.
3 Item Comple- tor.	3 Amplector	amplexus,	to Embrace.
	Divertor	diverti,	to Turn aside.
	Diverto		
4 Sic variatur Prævertor & præ- verto, in præterito Præverti.	4 Pervertor	perverti,	to Pervert.
	Perverto	reverti,	to Return.
	Revertor	reversus,	
	Nitor	nifus,	to Endeavour.
		nixus,	
	Utor	usus,	to Use.
		fruitus,	to Enjoy.
5 Participium est Moriturus.	Fruor	fructus,	
	Morior	mortuus,	to Dye.
6 Orior & Potior alias voces habent tertia, alias quar- ta & at Infinit Oriui & Potiri semper sunt quar- ta.	6 Orior	ortus,	to Arise.
	Potior	passus,	to Suffer.
	Potior	potitus,	to Obtain.
	Gradior	gressus,	to Go.
	Reminiscor,	C. Præ.	to Remember.
	Veskor,		to Eat.
	Liquor,	C. Præ.	to be Melted.
7 Participium O- riturus.	Ringor,		to Grin.
	Calvor,		to be Bald.

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

<i>Pres. -io.</i>	<i>Præter. -ivi.</i>	<i>Sup. -itum.</i>	
Ar, Audio	audivi	auditum, to Hear.	
Partio	partivi	partitum.	
Impertio	impertivi	imper.	
Exc. Vincio	vixi	vincitum, to Bind.	
Sancio	sanxi	sanctum, to Establish.	
	fancivi	fancitum,	
Farcio	farci	fartum, to Suffer.	
Refercio	referi	refertum, to Stuff.	
Sarcio	sarxi	sartum, to Mend.	
Fulcio	fulsi	fultum, to Prop.	
Raucio	rausi	rausum, to be Hoarse.	
Sepio	sepsi	septum, to Hedge.	
2 salio	salui	saltum, to Leap.	
	salii		
3 Exsilio	exsilui	exultum, to Leap out.	
	exsilii		
Singultio	singultivi	singultum, to Sob.	
Sepello	sepelivi	sepultum, to Bury.	
Amicio	4 amicui	amicum, to Cloath.	
	amixi		
Haurio	hausi	haustum, to Draw.	
Aperio	aperui	apertum, to Open.	
Operio	operui	opertum, to Cover.	
Comperio	comperi	compertum, to Find.	
Reperio	reperi	reptum, to Find.	
Sentio	sensi	sensum, to Perceive.	
Venio	veni	ventum, to Come.	
Gestio	gestivi,	C. Sup. to Boast.	
Venco	venivi,	5 C. Sup. to be Sold.	
Ferio,	C. Præter. &	Sup. to Strike.	
Fio	factus,	to be Made.	
Experio	expertus,	to make Trial.	
Assentior	assensus,	to Assent.	
Opperior	6 oppertus,	to Stay for.	
Metior	7 mensurus,	to Measure.	
Ordior	orsus,	to Begin.	
Comperior,	C. Præter.	to Find.	

- 1 Sepiui legitur.
- 2 Salio pro Condio regulam sequitur.
- 3 Et sic in cæteris, præter Prosalio, Absilio, truncata Supinis.
- 4 Interdum Amicivi.

5 Nam Venum est Nomen.

6 Aliquando Operitum.

7 Addunt Metitur, atque hinc Dimetitur.

X 1. Every Præterperfect tense and Supine of two Syllables, hath the first long.

Except Fidi from fido; bibi, dedi, st. ti, tuli, of Supines, Quisum, litum, litum, itum, rutum, ratum, datum, satum, and litum from Lieo, lies.

2. Every Præterperfect tense doubling, hath the first short.

3. One Vowel before another is short.

4. Every Dipthong is long.

5. A Vowel, before two Consonants, is long by Position.

(Of a Participle.)

Participium, quasi pars capio: it is partly like a Noun, and partly like a Verb; in the signification it is like a Verb, that is, it is a contracted Verb, and may be resolved into it. The Future in *Rus* and the Future in *Dus* are Infinitive Moods, as, *Amaturus* to love or about to love, *Amandus* to be loved.

A participle of the Preter tense, coming from a Deponent Verb, is Englished like the Present tense, as, *Loquutus*, speaking.

A Participle of the Preter tense hath his English like the Preterperfect tense Passive, as, *Burn* burned, *Burn'd* or burnt.

Some Verbs, which have a double Preter tense, do use one more properly in the Preter tenses active, the other in the passive; as, *Take*, have took, am taken; *Give*, have gave, am given; but generally they are used promiscuously.

The Learner will be more in danger to mistake in the concord of the Adjective than of the Verb; but he will be in most danger of all to mistake in the Participle, unless he have a distinct notion of it.

When Participles are compared, they are Adjectives; as, *Amans* amantior, *amantissimus*.

Adverbs.

Adverbium, quasi ad verbum positum, put to Verbs. Adverbs may be put to Adjectives, as, *Bene* doctus; to Substantives, as, *Bene* manè; to adverbs, as, *Valde* velociter.

Words of quality, time, and place, that have not *a* or *the* before them are Adverbs. Most words ending in *ly* are Adverbs.

Many words are accounted Adverbs that are not, as, *en* and *ecce* are defective Verbs. *Unà* is an Adjective, i. *Unà* opera. *Ergo* is a Substantive from *ergo*, opus.

They may be put for Substantives, as, *Partim* virorum, *ubi* gentium, *quò* terrarum, *nusquam* loci.

Adverbs derived of Adjectives may be compar'd, as, *Doctè* doctius *doctissime*, *Bene* melius *optime*; also *Sepè* *sepius* *sepiissime*, *Nuper* *nuperrime*.

Conjunction.

Conjunctio a conjungendo, they joyn Sentences together, as Prepositions do words.

There is but one Conjunction, to joyn one Sentence to another; if there be more, either the former doth belong to a following Sentence, or else it is a Pleonasmus.

See the enumeration of them in the *Vestibulum*.

Prepositions.

Prepositio quasi proposita; because it is put before other words, either in apposition before a Substantive, which it doth tack on to some word before, by which it is influenced or governed; or else they are put before other words in composition, such are, *Am, di, dis, re, se, con*, which are never used out of composition.

Verbs compounded with Prepositions, have often the Case of the Preposition they are compounded with: the Preposition is sometimes repeated again after the Verb, especially *A, ab, abs, cum, de, e, ex, in*.

In signifying barely *in*, governs an Ablative Case; but when it signifies *into, towards, for, amongst*, it governs an Accusative.

Super, above, besides, beyond, at, hath onely an Accusative Case: But if it signifies concerning, it hath onely an Ablative.

Sub, under, governs an Ablative; but *Sub, about, whether, a little before, a little after*; and *sub* and *subter* implying motion, require an Accusative.

Super upon, clam and subter govern either Case. *Tenus* governs an Ablative Case, except when the word following signifies two, or wants the singular number; as, *Aurum tenus*.

Prepositions are usually understood both in the Latin and Greek, especially when we may understand the sense without them.

Interjections.

Interjections are virtual sentences, where the Nominative Case and Verb are concealed under an undigested word, contracted for brevity sake; as, *Alas*; that is, it is a miserable condition: because being under a passion or pressure, we have not leisure to express our selves at large.

There may be as many as either Nature or Art, or Custom shall contrive, to express the passion of fear, joy; praising, disdain; laughing, mourning; calling, silence.

The Cases they seem to govern, are not govern'd of them, but of some Preposition elipted; as, *Proh fidem deorum*, i. *proh vide fidem*; *O vir fortis*, *O quam es vir fortis*; *O me miserum*, *O quam me miserum sentio*; *Vae tibi*, *vae maneat tibi*; *Hen mihi*, *heu dolor est mihi*.

Orthography, Etymology and Symax, are disordered by Figures.

Figures which concern Orthography, are,

1. *Prothesis*, by which a Letter or Syllable is put to the beginning of a word; as, *Gnatus* for *natus*.

2. *Apheresis* is, by which a letter or syllable is taken from the beginning of a word, as, *Temere* for *Contemnere*.

3. *Epanthesis*, by which a Letter or syllable is put into the middle of a word; as, *Imperator* for *Imperator*.

4. *Syncope*, by which a letter or syllable is taken from the middle of a word; as, *Abiit* for *Abiit*.

5. *Paragoge*, by which a letter or syllable is put to the end of a word; as, *Dicier* for *Dixi*. *Nominibus & verbis in iota vel epsilon desinentibus ny additur*; as, *lixom ixeiois*.

6. *Apocope*, by which a letter or syllable is taken from the end of a word; as, *Dixit* for *Dixit*.

We may refer to this *Synalepha*, *Eclipsis*, and *Apostrophe*.

Synalepha alwayes in verse cuts off the last Vowel of a word, when the next word begins with a Vowel; as, *Sera nimis viri est*.

Eclipsis cuts-off *m* with its Vowel, when the next word begins with a Vowel; as, *Monstrum horrendum, informum*.

Apostrophe in the Greek cuts off *a, i, e, o, at, oi*, when the next word begins with a Vowel, as, *καὶ αὐτός*.

Antisthesis is the changing of a letter.

Metasthesis is the changing of the order of letters.

Anadiplosis is the redoubling of a syllable.

The figure which disorders Etymology, is *Enallage*, when one part of speech is put for another; as a Verb is put for a Substantive, as, *Scire tuum nibilest*, for *scientia tua nibilest*. An Adverb is put for a Substantive; as, *Pariter virosum ceciderunt in bello*. A Sentence is put for a Substantive; as,

In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum. An Adjective is put for a Substantive; as, *Limpida*, for *aqua limpida*; *Soniper*, for *equus soniper*, *Medecus* for *medici*.

In these and the like Cases the sentence doth not consist of a Substantive called the Nominative Case and a Verb; but the Rule of composition is disturbed.

The figures which disturb concord or government, are chiefly four: 1. Apposition, this is, when one Substantive comes after another without any sign, and the latter shall be the same Case with the former.

Apposition is two-fold, { Immediate.
Mediate.

Immediate apposition is, when nothing comes between the Substantive governing, and the Substantive governed; as, *My Father a man, loveth me a Child*. I do not see but evocation may be reduced hither, as, *Ego pauper sum. Ego qui sum pauper*.

Mediate apposition is, when a Verb comes between the two Substantives; as, *Peter sleepeth secure*, that is, *Peter a secure man doth sleep*.

This happens most frequently after Verbs Substantives, Verbs passives, and Verbs of gesture, which are said to govern a Nominative Case; but it is only apposition, as, *Aristotle doth go forth a Philosopher*, that is, *Aristotle a Philosopher doth go forth*. When these Verbs have an Accusative Case before them, they have an Accusative after them; as, *Malo me divitem esse, quam haberi*.

We must take notice that in all apposition there are two sentences; as, *My Father, who is a man, doth love me, who am a Child*.

We must take notice also, that when an Adjective comes after a Verb relating to a Substantive before it, the same Substantive is understood, and may be repeated after the Adjective; as, *Caesaris potentiam suam potentiam esse dicebat*. *Tua cautio nostra cautio est*, Cic.

2. Ellipsis is, when some word or words, are wanting to make the sentence Grammatical.

All parts of Speech and Particles may be ellipted; sometimes the Nominative Case and Verb are both left out, sometimes only the Nominative Case, at another time the Verb. The Substantives to Adjectives, Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, may be ellipted. Ter. It is *Chremes to Menidemus*. *Rectum est, ego, ut faciam, non, ut deterream*. This sentence is dilated thus, *O Menideme, si illud negotium est rectum negotium, ego rogo, ut ego faciam illud: Si illud negotium non est rectum negotium, ego rogo, ut ego deterream ab illo negotio*.

It is not so necessary in the English to conceive sentences thus dilated: because there is so little consideration either of concord or government; but in the Latin and Greek it is absolutely necessary to conceive all sentences thus distinctly, for we cannot understand concord or government any other way.

It is one special task of the Master to shew Beginners how to analyse all sentences in English, before they attempt to make them into Latin; and to perfect Latin sentences thus, by putting in what ever is understood, before they put them to perfe. This is the very Key that unlocketh most difficulties in the Construction of the Latin and Greek Tongue.

I shall instance in a few particulars.

1. For the question and the answer, we need say no more to it, but supply in the answer what is ellipted, and it will be made into Latin by the ordinary Rules.

2. We need not trouble our selves with Conjunctions Copulatives and Dis-

Disjunctives coupling like Cases, &c. if we supply in the following sentence what is concealed.

3. This resolves Prolepsis, as, *Dux aquile volaverunt, hæc volavit ab oriente, illa volavit ab occidente.*

4. This explains Zenyma, *Ego scribo melius, quam tu scribis. Ego arui, sicut fanum aruit. Maritus est iratus, & uxor est irata.*

5. This supplies Synechdoche; as, *Æthiops albus secundum dentes, æger pedes, i. æger secundum pedes. Lætus cætera, i. lætus secundum cætera.*

6. This unties most of those difficulties of irregular governments, as I have shewed in the Rules for Government.

I shall subjoyn here a few examples, most usually ellipted.

Ubi ad Dianæ veneris, i. templum: Eo ad præceptum, i. domum: Est domi, i. ædium: Est humi, i. in solum: Doces magni, i. pretio magni æris: Sumus major viginti annorum, i. ætate. Habet exercitum opprimendæ libertatis, i. gratior, æges medici, i. ex copia medici. Christo duces, i. existente. Per deum immortalium, i. fidem. Absit tridui, i. iter. Metuo tibi, i. malum. Discrucior animi, i. mente. Hoc ætatis, i. circa hoc tempus ætatis. Criminibus terrere novis, i. caput. Quantum ad te, i. quantum attinet. Fortissimus Trojanorum, i. ex numero. Nigra lanarum, i. nigra lane in lanarum.

3. Syllepsis is, when concord is disturb'd,

1. Between the Nominative Case and Verb, as, *Aperite ostium aliquis. Syrus cum illo vestro confusurrant turba ruunt.*

2. Concord is disturb'd between the Adjective and the Substantive in Number, in Gender, or in both; as, *Samnitum duo millia cæsi. Capita conjurationis virgis cæsi sunt. Pars mersei tenere ratem. Per literas me consolatus sum. Quem librum ad te mittam.*

Ellipsis and Syllepsis are sometimes in the same period. *Rex & Regina beati, i. Rex est beatus, Regina est beata.*

These figures resolve that discord: Two or more Nominative Cases singular have usually a Verb plural, which agrees with the Nominative Case of the most worthy person. Two or more Substantives singular have usually an Adjective plural, which agrees with the Substantives of the most worthy Gender. In things without life, let the Substantives be of what Gender they will, the Adjective may be the Neuter Gender.

Hellenismus or Antiptosis is, when the Latins do follow the Greek beyond the ordinary Rule. This figure mainly disturbs government, as, *Χρόμι, βίβλοις οἷς ἔχων, utroque libris, quibus habeo, for quos. Ter. Illum, ut veniat, optant; for ut ille veniat. Est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur. Est stella, qui Mars dicitur. Parum habet, consul creatus esse. Desine querelarum.*

This resolves that construction, when Infinitive Moods have a Nominative Case after them, or a Dative instead of an Accusative; as, *Cupio esse clementis, for clementem. Dico tu esse dives. Dicunt Rem hoc fecisse. Non licet nobis esse desertis.*

5. Pleonasmus is, when we use more words than the construction requires, as, *Magis beatorum.*

The discourse of these things belongs to the third part or critical Grammar; but because they frequently occur, and ought timely to be known, I have given you a brief and plain account of them.

De Carminum ratione.

Carmen est oratio iusta, atq; legitimo numero pedum confecta.

Pedes iustiores dissyllabi, sunt spondeus ut - - dēntēs. Trocheus, ut - o pāntr jambus, ut o - āmāns. Trissyllabus dactylus, ut - o - o scribēre.

Carmen hexametrum constat ex sex pedibus; quintus locus habet dactylum, sextus spondeum, reliqui hunc vel illum prout volumus. Ut,

Tytirē tū pātillā rēcubāns sūb tēgmīnē fāgi.

Carmen pentametrum ē duplici constat pentemimeri, quarum prior constat ex dactylo & spondeo prout volumus, & syllaba longā; altera constat ē duobus dactylis & syllabā longā. Ut,

Rēs ēst solliciti plēnā tēpōris āmor.

Carmen Asclepiadēum constat ex dactylo spondeo syllabā longā, & ē duobus demum dactylis. Ut,

Mācēnās Atāvis ēditē rēgībūs.

Sapphicum constat ex trocheo, spondeo, dactylo & duobus demum trocheis. Ut,

Jām sātīs tērris nīvis ātq̄tē dīrā.

Carmen adonicum addiūtur post tres versus, quod constat ex dactylo & spondeo.

Purus jambus constat ex sex jambis. Ut,

Sūis ēt ipsā Rōmā viribū s rīit.

Regulæ de quantitate syllabarum. l. 9. p. 51.

Vocalis ante alteram brevis est, ut Dēus. Excipe genitivum quintæ declinationis, ut faciēi; sed in rēi, spēi, fidēi ē breve est: si in fio longum est, nisi in fierem fieri. Novem adjectiva in ius habent i commune, totius, solius, unius, ullius, utrius, neutrius, illius, ipsius, in altērius, i semper est breve, in alius semper longum. E & o longa sunt in ehu & ohe.

Omnis diphthongus longa est, ut cœlum, nisi vocalis sequitur, ut præire, & quedam græca.

Vocalis ante duas consonantes aut duplicem, positione longa est. Excipe, Vocalis brevis ante mutam, sequente liquidā, communis est, ut patirī volueris; longa verò non mutatur, ut arātrum.

He præpositiones A, de, præ, se, e, pro, di, longæ sunt; pro aliquando corripitur, & di in dirimo & disertus; reliquæ corripuntur.

Omne præteritum & supinum dissyllabum priorem habent longam, ut mōvi mōtum; excipe fidi a fido, bibi, dēdi, rēci, tēli. Etiam quitum, situm, litum, itum, ritum, rācum, dācum, sātum, sātum, & citum, a circies.

Syllaba prima in præterito geminata longa est, ut pēpedi, tētendi.

Omnes syllabæ contractæ longæ sunt, ut bōbus pro bōvibus.

Syllaba prima & media, auctoritate determinata, cognoscitur Analogiā conjugationis: nempe A index prima longum est, præterquam in do & ejus compositis, ut Dāmus circundāmus, & sic in reliquis.

Syllaba prima & media cognoscitur etiam ex incrementis genitivi.

Incrementum secundæ declinationis breve est, ut Mīler mīserī, excipe Iber ibērī.

Incrementum tertiæ declinationis.

1. *A longum est, ut animal animālis; excipe masculina in al & ar ut salis, Amīcar Amīcāris, & par cum compositis impar impāris. Et quæ consonam habent ante s ut trabs trābis, & fax, styrax, smīlax, climax, ācis.*

2. *E incrementum breve est, ut grex grēgis; excipe Iber ibērī, & genitivus in enis, ut ren rēnis. Adas bis verbis locuples mercēsq; quīsq; Rex verrex grās fās sepi & plebs insuper balec.*

3. Lael incrementum breve est, ut stips stīpis, chalybs chalybis; excipe in cīcis, vibītis, glīris, gryphis, samnītis, nescītis. Nomina etiam in ix vel yx habent incrementum longum ut felix felīcis, prater hīstīcis, fornīcis, nivīs, salīcis.

4. O incrementum longum est, ut sol sōlis, vox vōcis. Excipe neutra in ōris, ut corpus corpōris, sed in os ōris & comparativis, ut majus majōris ō longum est.

5. Incrementum breve est, ut fur fūris, excipe genitivos in uris, utis & nomīnibus in us ut tellus tellūris, virtus virtūtis, palus palūdis.

6. Græca sequuntur analogiam Græcæ linguae contra has regulas, ut poemā poemātis contra primam regulam. Crater cratēris contra secundam. Delphin delphīnis contra tertiam. Syndon syndōnis contra quartam. Et sic in reliquis, prater aer aēris, æther æthēris.

Incrementum plurale longum est ut quārum hōrum, excipe i & u, ut quibus, tribus, manibus.

Adjectiva latina in Inus produciunt penultimam vel mediastinus, matutinus, excipe materialia plerumq; a græcis deducta ut chrystallinus, myrrhīnus; etiam diutinus, crastinus, pristinus, perendinus, hornotinus, serotinus.

Derivativa sequuntur simplicium quantitatem, paucis excerptis.

Præpositio addita v-ci dissyllaba, ostendit (voce recte pronuntiata) primæ quantitatem, ut purus impūrus, probus imprōbus.

In nominibus propriis auctores libere usurpant primam & mediam syllabam, prout numeris suis quadrat.

De ultimâ syllabâ.

Desinentia in i, u, e; As, es, os; longa sunt.

1. Excipe in nisi & quasi, I breve est, in mibi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi, commune est.

2. In ac, nec, donēc, & breve est; in fac & pronomen hic & neutrum hoc commune est.

3. Græca in as ados, ut pallās pallādos, & Accusativi plurales in as, ut heros herōas, habent as breve.

4. Es a sum ut potēs, & brevitur crescentia habent es brevis, ut milēs; prater in parīs, ariēs, abiēs, pēs es longa est.

Omnes reliquæ terminationes sunt breves; nempe, A, E, b, d, l, N, r, is, us, T.

1. Excipe ablativum primæ declinationis ut musâ & imperativum primæ conjugationis ut amâ.

2. Excipe mē tē sē, nē prohibitivum, & ablativum quintæ declinationis ut spē, & imperativum secundæ conjugationis ut docē, & adverbia in e ut docē, prater benē & malē.

Excipe sāl, sōl, pōl, mōn, ēn, pār, vēr, fār, lār, cūr, fūr, glīs, lis, vis, sūs, mūs, grūs, rūs, thūs, jūs, plūs. Etiam obliquos primæ & secundæ declinationis in is, ut musis dominis; addas is quartæ conjugationis ut audis, etiam volō, vis, velis, nolis, malis.

4. Excipe obliquos in us quartæ declinationis, nempe Genitivum singularem; Nominativum, Vocati. Accus. pluralem.

O commune est ut amo, excipe obliquos in O ut dominō, in adverbis ab adjectivis derivatis O commune est ut tanto, quanto, &c. in scdulo mutuo crebro O commune est.

Græca sequuntur terminationes græcas per eta vel omega, epylon vel omicron scriptas.

Institutæ Græcæ.

Α α, Alpha, a. Β β, Beta, b. Γ γ, Gamma, g. Δ δ, Delta, d. Ε ε, Epsilon, e. Ζ ζ, Zeta, z. Η η, Eta, e. Θ θ, Theta, th. Ι ι, Iota, i. Κ κ, Kappa, k. Λ λ, Lambda, l. Μ μ, My, m. Ν ν, Ny, n. Ξ ξ, Xi, x. Ο ο, Omicron, o. Π π, Pi, p. Ρ ρ, Rho, r. Σ σ, Sigma, s. Τ τ, Tau, t. Υ υ, Ypsilon, u. Φ φ, Phi, ph. Χ χ, Chi, ch. Ψ ψ, Psi, ps. Ω ω, Omega, o. Vocales longæ, η, α, breves ε, ο, ancipites α, ι, υ.

Consonantes mutæ π, κ, τ, λ, liquidæ λ, μ, ν, γ, duplices ζ, ξ, λ.

Tenuis post tenuem male sonat, itaq; mutatur in aspiratam.

Omnis dictio incipiens a vocali vel diphthongo spiritum tenuem (') vel asperum (') accipit in principio.

Omne acculus finalis in orationis contextu signatur gravis;

Finis in δα, βα, εα, & α purum faciunt genitivum in ας, dativum in α.

Gravitas in η, θ formant vocativum in η, θ.

Gravitas in ι, ε & ue abjiciunt ε in vocativo & faciunt accusativum in ι, ε & ut σέβου, σέβου, σέβου; quæ crescunt impure retinent α, ut ἰσας, ἰσας, ἰσας.

In dativo plurali δ θ υ τ, non præcedunt τ, sed ε mutatur in ε, & α in α.

Comparativa contrahuntur in Acc. singulari, ut, μέζονα, μέζονα, μέζονα, in Nom. Voc. Accus. plurali, ut, μέζονε, μέζονε, μέζονε.

Adjectiva composita & derivativa in ος desinentia fere communiter accipiuntur.

Penultima Aor. 2. ἡλυνε; brevis est, unde si sit longa positione posterior consonans abjicitur, & ε, η, ω, α, α, mutatur in α, υ in υ, ε in ο, ε in ι; in quinta conjugatione in dissyllabis ε mutatur in α, in trissyllabis in ε, in quarta conjugatione si futuram primum exit in ο, Aor. 2. exit in ε, si in ζα in ε.

Penultima futuri primi semper longa est, nisi in quinta conjugatione ubi semper brevis est vel elidendo secundam consonantem, vel secundam vocalem diphthongi vel breviano ancipitem.

Penultima Aoristi primi semper longa est, igitur α mutatur in η, & ε in ε.

Ex in regit Dat. 'Eε in ad. contra erga Accus. 'Ex ex a ab post Genit. 'Eυ cum Dat. 'Eε a ab per Gen. ad Accus. prope Dat. 'Eε pro pro Genit. 'Aυ de regit Gen. circa Accus. 'Avā per Accus. 'Avn pro Genit. 'Avā a ab ex Genit. 'Avā per cum Genit. propter Accus. 'En in supra Genit. aut Dat. post Dat. propter contra adversus Accus. 'Ratē contra de per præ supra Genit. secundam Accus. 'Nε de Genit. ex Dat. circa Accus. 'Nε a ab contra Genit. prope juxta Dat. contra supra Accus. 'Tnō sub Genit. vel Dat. subter Accus. 'Tnō pro de supra Genit. præter Accus.

Accentus sunt tres, Acutus ('), Circumflexus (˘), Gravis (˘).

At & o rari ne accentuum pro brevibus habentur. Ultima trahit ad se penultimam. Longa naturā ante finalem brevem, si tenuem habuerit, circumflectitur.

Pres. εἶμι εἶμι, vel εἶμι, ἵσθι ἵσθι, ἵπαι ἵπαι.

Imp. μὴ μὴ, & c. sequitur Anistum secundum; nisi in Imperativo ἵδου vel ἵδου, vel ἵδου, & c. Infinit. εἶναι participia αἶν.

Fut. ἵσταται sequitur futurum secundum passivum.

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Present { Οἶος ᾤθ—ουμι ως ἔστι, ὡς ἐστι, ὡς ἐστι εἶπ.
Σταῖος ἰς—ουμι ἡς ἔστι, αὐτοῦ αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἐστι
Δῖος διδ—ουμι ως ἔστι, ὡς ἐστι, ὡς ἐστι
Ζυγυος ζύγυ—ουμι ὡς ἔστι, ὡς ἐστι, ὡς ἐστι

Imper-
fectum

(ἰνῖδ — —)	2. Aorist.	(ἰδ — —)	} Aristus secundus vocis passivæ dirigit omnes conjugationes verborum in μ, παν- cti personis exceptis.
(ἰς — —)		(ἰς — —)	
(ἰδῖδ — —)		(ἰδ — —)	
(ἰζῶν — —)		(ἰδ — —)	

Vox passiva { πρ—ιμαι } { πρ—ιμαν } sequuntur ut plurimum perfectum
 { ις—αμαι } { ις—αμην } & plusquam perfectum passivum.
 { διδ—ομαι } { διδ—ομην }
 { ζυγ—υμαι } { ζυγ—υμην }

Quodlibet tempus formatur à tempore precedente mutatis mutandis, vox media formatur ab activâ, perfectum habet Charac. Aor. 2. & *es* mutatur in *ai*, *ai* & *a* in *u*, *s* in *o*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	2. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
3. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	4. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
5. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	6. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
7. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	8. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
9. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	10. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
11. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	12. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
13. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	14. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
15. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	16. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
17. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	18. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
19. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	20. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
21. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	22. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
23. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	24. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
25. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	26. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
27. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	28. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
29. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	30. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
31. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	32. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
33. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	34. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
35. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	36. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
37. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	38. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
39. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	40. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
41. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	42. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
43. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	44. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
45. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	46. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
47. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	48. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
49. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	50. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
51. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	52. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
53. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	54. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
55. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	56. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
57. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	58. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
59. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	60. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
61. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	62. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
63. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	64. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
65. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	66. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
67. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	68. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>
69. <i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>	<i>ḥāḥ</i>			

N.V.A.G.D. a. g. d. N. v. A. G. D. N. V. A. G. D. a. g. d. N. v. A. G. D.

1. M.	α ₅ α ₁ α ₂	α ₁ α ₂ α ₃	α ₃ α ₄ α ₅	α ₅ α ₆ α ₇	α ₇ α ₈ α ₉	α ₉ α ₁₀ α ₁₁	α ₁₁ α ₁₂ α ₁₃	α ₁₃ α ₁₄ α ₁₅	α ₁₅ α ₁₆ α ₁₇	α ₁₇ α ₁₈ α ₁₉	α ₁₉ α ₂₀ α ₂₁	α ₂₁ α ₂₂ α ₂₃	α ₂₃ α ₂₄ α ₂₅	α ₂₅ α ₂₆ α ₂₇	α ₂₇ α ₂₈ α ₂₉	α ₂₉ α ₃₀ α ₃₁	α ₃₁ α ₃₂ α ₃₃	α ₃₃ α ₃₄ α ₃₅	α ₃₅ α ₃₆ α ₃₇	α ₃₇ α ₃₈ α ₃₉	α ₃₉ α ₄₀ α ₄₁	α ₄₁ α ₄₂ α ₄₃	α ₄₃ α ₄₄ α ₄₅	α ₄₅ α ₄₆ α ₄₇	α ₄₇ α ₄₈ α ₄₉	α ₄₉ α ₅₀ α ₅₁	α ₅₁ α ₅₂ α ₅₃	α ₅₃ α ₅₄ α ₅₅	α ₅₅ α ₅₆ α ₅₇	α ₅₇ α ₅₈ α ₅₉	α ₅₉ α ₆₀ α ₆₁	α ₆₁ α ₆₂ α ₆₃	α ₆₃ α ₆₄ α ₆₅	α ₆₅ α ₆₆ α ₆₇	α ₆₇ α ₆₈ α ₆₉	α ₆₉ α ₇₀ α ₇₁	α ₇₁ α ₇₂ α ₇₃	α ₇₃ α ₇₄ α ₇₅	α ₇₅ α ₇₆ α ₇₇	α ₇₇ α ₇₈ α ₇₉	α ₇₉ α ₈₀ α ₈₁	α ₈₁ α ₈₂ α ₈₃	α ₈₃ α ₈₄ α ₈₅	α ₈₅ α ₈₆ α ₈₇	α ₈₇ α ₈₈ α ₈₉	α ₈₉ α ₉₀ α ₉₁	α ₉₁ α ₉₂ α ₉₃	α ₉₃ α ₉₄ α ₉₅	α ₉₅ α ₉₆ α ₉₇	α ₉₇ α ₉₈ α ₉₉	α ₉₉ α ₁₀₀ α ₁₀₁	α ₁₀₁ α ₁₀₂ α ₁₀₃	α ₁₀₃ α ₁₀₄ α ₁₀₅	α ₁₀₅ α ₁₀₆ α ₁₀₇	α ₁₀₇ α ₁₀₈ α ₁₀₉	α ₁₀₉ α ₁₁₀ α ₁₁₁	α ₁₁₁ α ₁₁₂ α ₁₁₃	α ₁₁₃ α ₁₁₄ α ₁₁₅	α ₁₁₅ α ₁₁₆ α ₁₁₇	α ₁₁₇ α ₁₁₈ α ₁₁₉	α ₁₁₉ α ₁₂₀ α ₁₂₁	α ₁₂₁ α ₁₂₂ α ₁₂₃	α ₁₂₃ α ₁₂₄ α ₁₂₅	α ₁₂₅ α ₁₂₆ α ₁₂₇	α ₁₂₇ α ₁₂₈ α ₁₂₉	α ₁₂₉ α ₁₃₀ α ₁₃₁	α ₁₃₁ α ₁₃₂ α ₁₃₃	α ₁₃₃ α ₁₃₄ α ₁₃₅	α ₁₃₅ α ₁₃₆ α ₁₃₇	α ₁₃₇ α ₁₃₈ α ₁₃₉	α ₁₃₉ α ₁₄₀ α ₁₄₁	α ₁₄₁ α ₁₄₂ α ₁₄₃	α ₁₄₃ α ₁₄₄ α ₁₄₅	α ₁₄₅ α ₁₄₆ α ₁₄₇	α ₁₄₇ α ₁₄₈ α ₁₄₉	α ₁₄₉ α ₁₅₀ α ₁₅₁	α ₁₅₁ α ₁₅₂ α ₁₅₃	α ₁₅₃ α ₁₅₄ α ₁₅₅	α ₁₅₅ α ₁₅₆ α ₁₅₇	α ₁₅₇ α ₁₅₈ α ₁₅₉	α ₁₅₉ α ₁₆₀ α ₁₆₁	α ₁₆₁ α ₁₆₂ α ₁₆₃	α ₁₆₃ α ₁₆₄ α ₁₆₅	α ₁₆₅ α ₁₆₆ α ₁₆₇	α ₁₆₇ α ₁₆₈ α ₁₆₉	α ₁₆₉ α ₁₇₀ α ₁₇₁	α ₁₇₁ α ₁₇₂ α ₁₇₃	α ₁₇₃ α ₁₇₄ α ₁₇₅	α ₁₇₅ α ₁₇₆ α ₁₇₇	α ₁₇₇ α ₁₇₈ α ₁₇₉	α ₁₇₉ α ₁₈₀ α ₁₈₁	α ₁₈₁ α ₁₈₂ α ₁₈₃	α ₁₈₃ α ₁₈₄ α ₁₈₅	α ₁₈₅ α ₁₈₆ α ₁₈₇	α ₁₈₇ α ₁₈₈ α ₁₈₉	α ₁₈₉ α ₁₉₀ α ₁₉₁	α ₁₉₁ α ₁₉₂ α ₁₉₃	α ₁₉₃ α ₁₉₄ α ₁₉₅	α ₁₉₅ α ₁₉₆ α ₁₉₇	α ₁₉₇ α ₁₉₈ α ₁₉₉	α ₁₉₉ α ₂₀₀ α ₂₀₁	α ₂₀₁ α ₂₀₂ α ₂₀₃	α ₂₀₃ α ₂₀₄ α ₂₀₅	α ₂₀₅ α ₂₀₆ α ₂₀₇	α ₂₀₇ α ₂₀₈ α ₂₀₉	α ₂₀₉ α ₂₁₀ α ₂₁₁	α ₂₁₁ α ₂₁₂ α ₂₁₃	α ₂₁₃ α ₂₁₄ α ₂₁₅	α ₂₁₅ α ₂₁₆ α ₂₁₇	α ₂₁₇ α ₂₁₈ α ₂₁₉	α ₂₁₉ α ₂₂₀ α ₂₂₁	α ₂₂₁ α ₂₂₂ α ₂₂₃	α ₂₂₃ α ₂₂₄ α ₂₂₅	α ₂₂₅ α ₂₂₆ α ₂₂₇	α ₂₂₇ α ₂₂₈ α ₂₂₉	α ₂₂₉ α ₂₃₀ α ₂₃₁	α ₂₃₁ α ₂₃₂ α ₂₃₃	α ₂₃₃ α ₂₃₄ α ₂₃₅	α ₂₃₅ α ₂₃₆ α ₂₃₇	α ₂₃₇ α ₂₃₈ α ₂₃₉	α ₂₃₉ α ₂₄₀ α ₂₄₁	α _{241</}
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M.	F.	N.M.F.N.	Comparisons.
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

[illegible]

Præ:

Præ. Fut. I. Per. A. passiv.

1.	γράφω - ξω - σα	μυαί	ξαι	παι	μυαδον	ξδον.	} μῖνοι ἐσθ.
2.	λείπω - ξω - σα	γμυαί	ξαι	κλαι	γμυαδον	χδον.	
3.	τλήω - στω - κω	σμαι	σαι	σαι	σμαιδον	σδον.	
4.	ὀρύσσω - ξω - σα	γμυαί.					
	ῥαίρω - ξω - στω - κω	σμαι.					
	ῥαίλω - λω - ὦ - κω	μυαί	σαι	ται	μυαδον	δον.	
5.	φαίνω - ὦ - κω	μμαι	νται	νται	μμαιδον	νδον.	
	νίμω - ὦ - κω	μυαί	μαι	σαι	ται	μυαδον	σδον νται.
6.	πίνω - ὦ - στω - κω	σμαι.					

α ante ω vel ο in ω aliter in α.
 ε ante ε in ε, ante ο in ο, aliter tolle ε.
 ω ante ω vel α in ω
 ο ante ο vel ε in ο } aliter in ο.
 Infinit. ων.

Vox med. Sing. Dual. Plur. Infin. Participia.

Præ. ομυαί	οι	εις	ει	εἶτον	εἶτν	ομυαί	εἶτε	οἶσι	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
Imp. ὀμυαί	οἶν			εἶς	εἶ	εἶτον	εἶτν	οἶν	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
A. 2. ὀμυαί	οἶν												
F. 2. ὀμυαί	οἶ	εις	ει	εἶτον	εἶτον	ομυαί	εἶτε	οἶσι	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
F. 1. ομυαί †	ω			αἶτον	αἶτον	ομυαί	αἶτε	οἶσι	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
A. 1. αμυαί	α	ας	ε	αἶτον	αἶτν	αμυαί	αἶτε	αἶσι	αἶν	αἶν	αἶσσι	αἶν	αἶσσι
Per. α	α	ας	ε	αἶτον	αἶτν	αμυαί	αἶτε	αἶσι	αἶν	αἶν	αἶσσι	αἶν	αἶσσι
Pls. εἶν	εἶν	εις	ει	εἶτον	εἶτν	εἶν	εἶτε	εἶσι	εἶν	εἶν	εἶσσι	εἶν	εἶσσι

Imp. { A. 1. { ε ἔπω	οἶν	αἶτν	οἶν	αἶν	ε ὤσαν
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Sub. { ε ἔπω	οἶν	αἶτν	οἶν	αἶν	ε ὤσαν
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Pot. { A. 1. { οἶμι οἶς οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτν	οἶμι οἶς οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτν
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A. 1. { οἶμι οἶς οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτν	οἶμι οἶς οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτν
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A. 1. { οἶμι οἶς οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτν	οἶμι οἶς οἶ	οἶτον	οἶτν
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Carent futuri. Præfens & imperf. conjunguntur.

Incipit cum longis voc.

Augmentum est tantum in

Indicat. nisi in perfecto.

Præ. ομυαί	οἶ	εις	ει	εἶτον	εἶτν	ομυαί	εἶτε	οἶσι	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
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Imp. ὀμυαί	οἶν			εἶς	εἶ	εἶτον	εἶτν	οἶν	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
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A. 2. ὀμυαί	οἶν												
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F. 2. ὀμυαί	οἶ	εις	ει	εἶτον	εἶτον	ομυαί	εἶτε	οἶσι	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
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Per. μαι	αι	ται	μαι	δον	δον	μαι	δον	δον	μαι	δον	δον	μαι	δον
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Pls. μιν	ο	το	μιν	δον	δον	μιν	δον	δον	μιν	δον	δον	μιν	δον
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A. 1. διν	fit	à	tertia	perfecti	: re	rejiciendo	reduplicat.	mutando	π	in	ε, κ	in	χ.
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F. 1. διν	fit	à	tertia	perfecti	: re	rejiciendo	reduplicat.	mutando	π	in	ε, κ	in	χ.
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P.p.f. ομυαί	fit	à	secunda	perf.	non	amittit	Imper.	(aug.					
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Præ. ομυαί	οἶ	εις	ει	εἶτον	εἶτν	ομυαί	εἶτε	οἶσι	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
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A. 1. διν	fit	à	tertia	perfecti	: re	rejiciendo	reduplicat.	mutando	π	in	ε, κ	in	χ.
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Perf. ο, διν	fit	à	secunda	perf.	non	amittit	Imper.	(aug.					
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Præ. ομυαί	οἶ	εις	ει	εἶτον	εἶτν	ομυαί	εἶτε	οἶσι	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
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A. 1. διν	fit	à	tertia	perfecti	: re	rejiciendo	reduplicat.	mutando	π	in	ε, κ	in	χ.
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Perf. ο, διν	fit	à	secunda	perf.	non	amittit	Imper.	(aug.					
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Præ. ομυαί	οἶ	εις	ει	εἶτον	εἶτν	ομυαί	εἶτε	οἶσι	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
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A. 1. διν	fit	à	tertia	perfecti	: re	rejiciendo	reduplicat.	mutando	π	in	ε, κ	in	χ.
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Perf. ο, διν	fit	à	secunda	perf.	non	amittit	Imper.	(aug.					
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Præ. ομυαί	οἶ	εις	ει	εἶτον	εἶτν	ομυαί	εἶτε	οἶσι	εἶν	οἶν	οἶσσι	οἶν	οἶσσι
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A. 1. διν	fit	à	tertia	perfecti	: re	rejiciendo	reduplicat.	mutando	π	in	ε, κ	in	χ.
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Characterist

1. π β ϑ π

2. κ γ χ κ

3. τ δ θ

4. σ ρ ζ

5. λ μ ν ρ μν

6. ω purum.

Mutabiles vocales α, ε, ο.

Immutabiles η, ι, υ, ω.

Mutabiles diphthongi αι, αυ, οι.

Immutabiles ει, ει, ου.

Mutantur { α & ε in η, ο in ου.

Sic { αι in η, αυ in ου, οι in ου.

ex qm.

10.

11.

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